The New-York Times.

VOL. XXI.......NO. 6381. NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 3, 1872. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

ALBANY AFFAIRS.

Honorary Statues to Illustrious New-Yorkers.

Favorable Reports from the Senate Judiciary Committee.

Investigation into the Abuses of the New-York Street-Cleaning Contract.

Action of the Inhabitants of Brooklyn to Procure Rapid Transit.

Petition for the Abatement of the Manure Nuisance.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 2, 1872.

In both Houses of the Legislature today there were but few members in attendance. The sessions were short and destitute of special interest. Both Houses have taken recess, the Assembly until Monday evening, the Senate until Tuesday evening. The ostensible reason for the latter adjournment is the number of "town meetings" or Spring elections to be held at the beginning of next week, but the real reason is supposed by many to be something quite different, and there are several conflicting theories upon the subject. A numerous party suppose that the manipulations of the Erie lobby have had some influence in procuring the result.

HONOR TO THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.

The Governor sent a message to both Houses, today, informing them that there were two vacant niches in the old Hall of Representatives at Washington waiting to be filled with statues of the illustrious departed of this State, and recommended that the subjects for the same should be Gov. GEORGE CLINTON and ROBERT FULTON. The recommendation involves an appropriation from the State, and the message was accordingly referred to the Ways and Means Committee, in the Assembly, and in the Senate, to a special committee, consisting of Senators MADDEN, LEWIS and LORD.

JURORS IN THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.

The Senate Judiciary Committee reported favorably the bill in reference to jurors in New-York. This is an act introduced by Mr. BENEDICT, exempting ministers of the Gospel, professors and teachers in colleges, academies or public schools, practising physicians and dentists having patients requiring their daily attention, and lawyers in actual practice, when not engaged in any other business. This bill must not be confounded with the Grand Jury bills heretofore noticed.

FACTORY CHILDREN.

The same Committee reported favorably the bill for the protection of factory children, requiring that they shall have the privilege of attending school and providing for the appointment, by the Governor, of an inspector who shall have the right of visitation of all factories where minors are employed, and shall see that the provisions of the law are complied with.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

The bill to authorize Notaries Public to act in every county within the limits of the State was reported back to the Senate today favorably, but with an amendment. The bill met with considerable opposition in Committee, and was likely at one time to be defeated, but through the efforts of Senator WM. H. ROBERTSON it was so amended as to limit its operation to Notaries appointed for the Counties of New-York and Kings, who are authorized to act indiscriminately in either county, and in that shape it will probably pass.

DESBROSSES-STREET.

Mr. BENEDICT'S bill, introduced in the Senate today, relative to this street, provides that it shall be continued to Varick-street, from its present termination at Hudson-street.

THE INSURANCE SUPERINTENDENT.

A communication was presented and read, in the Assembly, to-day, from the Insurance Superintendent, explaining his apparent neglect to comply with the resolution of February 17, calling for the evidence taken on the investigation of the Mutual Life Insurance Company during the past year. The resolution calling for the evidence, was, as it now appears, sent only on the 27th ult., and the answer of the Superintendent, which has been considered by many members a contempt of the authority of the House, was, as he now explains, intended simply to ascertain the wishes of the Assembly as to whether he should transmit the original testimony, or should take time to have a copy of the same prepared, as the resolution contemplated. This will, probably, be satisfactory to the Assembly.

STREET CLEANING IN NEW-YORK.

A resolution was introduced and adopted in the Assembly this morning directing the Committee on Public Health to investigate the workings of the street-cleaning contract in New-York, and also into street cleaning performed by the Department of Public Health in New-York. The Committee have power to send for persons and papers. A similar investigation was ordered prior to the recess, but the Committee dispersed before the proper notices had been given, and it was found impossible to get them together.

RAPID TRANSIT IN BROOKLYN.

M. BERRI, of Brooklyn, introduced a bill today to authorize the construction of a tunnel through Atlantic-avenue to East New-York with a branch to Coney Island. The tunnel in Atlantic-avenue is already partly completed, the Long Island Railroad Company having formerly made use of one from the South Ferry to Smith-street, which although closed for some years is still available. The plan of reopening and continuing it meets with general favor from the authorities and people of your sister city; and as the soil of Kings County permits of rapid excavation, you may expect to see quick transit an accomplished fact on the opposite side of the river long before the contending factions have settled upon the most feasible plan for New-York.

NUISANCES ON NEW-YORK DOCKS.

Mr. MOULTON, of New-York, presented a petition from some 150 residents of the upper portion of the City, complaining of the nuisance occasioned by the manure depot extending from Forty-fourth to Forty-seventh-street, on the East River, which they pronounce deleterious and injurious to health. He offered a resolution germane to the subject requiring the Board of Health to report within ten days all the facts and circumstances of the case, and whether any additional legislation is required to give the Board power to abate the nuisance. S.

Message from the Governor Recommending that Statues be Erected in Honor of Fulton and Clinton.

The Governor sent the following message, by the hand of his Private Secretary, Col. VAN BUREN:

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, March 2, 1872.

To the Legislature:

I call your attention to the second section of an act of Congress passed in 1864, (chapter 210 of the Laws of that year,) under which an invitation was extended, through the President, to the States of the Union to provide and furnish statues, not exceeding two in number for each State, of deceased persons who have been citizens thereof, and illustrious for their historic renown or for distinguished civic or military services; which statues are to be placed in a hall in the Capitol at Washington, set apart by Congress for the purpose, being the former Hall of House of Representatives. It has only recently been made known to me that this invitation was, 1864, received from the President.

Some of the States have already complied with this request of the Federal Government; others have made arrangements for doing so; and it seems to me that our own great State ought not to be behind-hand in contributing to this proper commemoration, at the Federal Capital, of men who have conferred distinction upon our country.

I commend to your consideration the propriety of making immediate provision for the accomplishment, on the part of this State, of its share of the work proposed.

Without wishing to interfere with the discretion of the Legislature in the matter, I respectfully suggest that, in case you decide to furnish the two statues, your choice may, with great propriety, fall upon GEORGE CLINTON, who was the first Governor of the State, and whose public services in the revolutionary period of our history were of marked merit; and upon ROBERT FULTON, who, in private station, contributed in a very eminent degree as well to the renown as to the prosperity of New-York.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE....ALBANY, N. Y., March 2.

The following bills were reported:

To amend the New-York City and County Jury act.
To protect the creditors of moneyed institutions.
To protect factory children.
Providing more stringent punishment for the crime of abortion.
Extending the powers of notaries public in the City and County of New-York.

Reported adversely: The bill to regulate freights on railroads, which report was laid on the table.

The Auditor of the Canal Department, in answer to a resolution, transmitted a report of moneys expended on various divisions of the canal, which was ordered to be printed.

Much time was consumed on motions to adjourn, and it was finally decided that when the Senate adjourn, it adjourn until Tuesday evening.

After disposing of a number of local bills on general orders, the Senate adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

The Governor sent in a communication to the Legislature calling attention to the law of Congress passed in 1864, inviting the several States to place statues of eminent citizens in the old Hall of Representatives in Washington, each State to furnish two statues. The Governor urged attention to this matter, and suggested George Clinton and Robert Fulton as fitting subjects for such statues.

The Deputy Superintendent of the Insurance Department, in answer to a resolution of the House, sent in a communication, transmitting testimony taken in the examination of the affairs of the New-York Mutual Life Insurance Company, together with the report, and also stating that the former resolution was delayed in its delivery, and was indistinct as to whether the original testimony should be transmitted or a copy thereof.

The Senate bill to amend the charter of Cohoes was passed.

REPORTS.

By D. S. BABCOCK—To incorporate the Fire Island Hotel, and establish a ferry across Great South Bay.

By Mr. WHITE—Authorizing the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company to extend their road; also, the Hudson and New-England Railroad.

By Mr. LOUGHRAN—That the answer received from the New-York Street Cleaning Department is incomplete, and that the Committee on Public Health proceed to investigate the affairs of that Department, with power to send for persons and papers. Agreed to.

By Mr. BADEAU—A bill to macadamize the Westchester Post Road.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. TWOMBLY—To abolish the District Courts in New-York and substitute Justices Courts therefor.

By Mr. WHITBECK—To change the grade of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, and for the security of travel on the Fourth-avenue in New-York City, between Forty-second-street and Harlem River, requires the Company to sink their track sixteen feet, the City to pay half the expense.

By Mr. SHEPARDSON—To suppress lotteries and the sale of lottery-tickets or policies; fixes the punishment at imprisonment for from thirty days to two years, and a fine of from $50 to $1,000; prohibits the publishers of newspapers from advertising lotteries; also punishes anyone who persuades another to visit any place to purchase lottery-tickets, and prohibits anyone from leasing his premises for the lottery business.

THE PORT OF NEW-YORK.

By Mr. HAWKINS—To provide for the appointment of a Captain of the Port, and Harbor-Master of the Port of New-York, and to define and regulate their powers, and duties, and compensation; authorizing the Board of Commissioners of Pilots to appoint a Captain of the Port, with eleven persons to be Harbor Masters; the Captain of the Port must be a ship-master; neither the Captain nor the Harbor-Master shall be interested in any steam-boat or other vessel; the Captain shall give bonds in the sum of $10,000; the Captain shall divide the port into eleven districts, and assign a harbor-master to each. The bill is specific with regard to duties and powers.

RAPID TRANSIT IN BROOKLYN.

By Mr. BERRI—To incorporate the Brooklyn Rapid Transit Railway Company; the incorporates being ROBERT TURNER, MORRIS REYNOLDS and others; the capital stock is fixed at $500,000 to commence with. The road is to commence near South Ferry, in Brooklyn, and run easterly through Atlantic-avenue to the corporate limits and further to Jamaica. The road then branches off in various directions.

RIGHTS OF RAILROAD COMPANIES.

Mr. MACKAY called up the following resolutions offered last January, and moved for their adoption, which was carried:

Resolved, That the Attorney-General of the State be requested to furnish this body with his legal opinion whether or not railroad companies organized under the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of this State, and having the right of eminent domain as to take private property for public use, can levy rates or tolls on the public requiring the use of the roads which such companies represent beyond an amount sufficient to pay the necessary expenses of operating such roads, and a fair and just return on their actual cost.

Resolved, That the Attorney-General be also requested to furnish his opinion whether or not any act of the Legislature can be held as constitutional and binding, which permits railroad companies organized for public use to increase their capital stock or dividend-paying indebtedness, and impose burdens on the public to pay interest or dividends on such increase, when such increase is based on the surplus earnings of such railroads, or when such increase represents an increased value of private property appropriated by such company for a public use.

THE MANURE NUISANCE.

Mr. MOULTON opposed the resolution, which was adopted, calling on the Board of Health of New-York to report whether the charge that a vast pestiferous manure depot has been established along the East River front in said City, from Forty-fourth to Forty-seventh street, is true, and by whose authority such depot has been established.

The House then adjourned till 7½ P. M. on Monday.

WISCONSIN.

The Approaching Republican Convention—A Legislative Muddle—The State Going for Grant.

From Our Own Correspondent.

MILWAUKEE, Wednesday, Feb. 28, 1872.

The Republican State Convention to select delegates to the National Presidential Convention has been called for the 13th of March, by authority; and no change in the time is meditated, certain rumors circulated by the Chicago *Times* to the contrary notwithstanding. Ex-Gov. FAIRCHILD is prominently named as one of the probable delegates at large. It would be a just selection, and Hon. WILLIAM E. SMITH, a prominent candidate for the gubernatorial nomination last Fall, ought in all fairness to be his colleague. Wisconsin, at any rate, may be relied on to send a united Grant delegation to the Philadelphia Convention. The Democratic State Central Committee are awaiting developments before calling their Delegate Convention. But DOOLITTE'S espousal of the passive policy is pretty good assurance, and the best we have at the present time, that the Wisconsin Democracy will go against it. The unwashed of the Badger State remember with a tincture of animosity how utterly the "earnest man" befuddled them in the last campaign for Governor.

THE LEGISLATURE.

The Wisconsin Legislature has been putting irons in the fire all Winter, till they have become rather too plenty now to fashion and finish them all before the session closes. Besides, much that has been done is quite likely to become null and void on account of the probability that the Supreme Court will decide the new constitutional amendment, adopted by the people last Fall to provide against local legislation, a constitutional "constitutional amendment." The legislators of this session have gone on the supposition that the amendment was unconstitutional, and have passed a larger number of local bills than usual. A provident committee to report a bill in compliance with the terms of which local measures might be considered legislated upon without further ceremony, was appointed early in the session, but it has as yet done nothing. The muddle is bad and promises to get worse.

The latest report on the redistricting of the State gives the Democrats two districts out of the eight under the new apportionment. These two comprise respectively the counties of Milwaukee, Ozaukee and Washington, and the counties of Fond du Lac, Sheboygan and Manitowoc, and are numbered the Fourth and Fifth Districts. The remaining six districts are safely Republican, and the whole of the State is possibly attainable in the progress of time and civilization.

The Temperance bill, modeled after the Ohio law, passed the Assembly today by a vote of 56 yeas to 39 nays. Its passage in the Senate is somewhat doubtful, and will go either way by a close vote. Both the friends and foes of the bill have been remarkably active during its pending, and every constituency has duly instructed its representative. The result will probably be the will of the people literally.

A GIFT ENTERPRISE.

You have already had an announcement by telegraph of the rending of the so-called National Engineers' Gift Enterprise scheme in this city. CHARLES D. SMITH, the bottom scoundrel in the affair, has escaped on $800 bail, and left for cooler localities. The snare had been pretty cunningly laid by the wily rascal, and many people in this and adjoining States had become sadly entangled in its meshes before the threads were cut by the Press. But the whole transaction has been a useful lesson to the North-west. Gift concert swindles have been too plenty among us during late years, and the more startling the cheats the better for the cheated. Some half a dozen similar enterprises in Wisconsin are now pending, but since the break-up of SMITH & Co., the State Press has come down on them solidly, and a general sus-pending of them is expected.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The northeastern burnt district of the State is coming up finely. Peshtigo has about one hundred good business buildings completed, besides the temporary and permanent dwellings, of which nearly every surviving, formerly resident, family has one. The pineries were never so actively besieged. LUTE.

WASHINGTON NEWS.

Courtesies to the Japanese Embassy—Redemption of Mutilated Currency—Distillation from Grain and Molasses.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—Mr. JAS. BROOKS, on Monday, after the reception of the Japanese Embassy at the White House, will give a dinner to the Embassy, to which are invited the President and Cabinet, foreign Ministers, and many members of the House of Representatives. This entertainment is in return for the many hospitalities received by Mr. BROOKS from distinguished Japanese during his sojourn in their country. The President today sent an invitation to the Japanese to visit the Metropolitan Methodist Episcopal Church to-morrow.

CURRENCY STATEMENT.

Fractional currency received from the printing division of the Treasury during the week, $844,800; shipments, $423,500; shipment of notes, $1,060,500. The Treasurer holds as security for national bank circulation, $373,825,250, and for deposits of public money, $15,659,000; national bank circulation outstanding at this date, $331,180,792; internal revenue receipts today, $791,055, and for the fiscal year to date, $88,628,351, and for the current month to date, $1,348,000.

WHISKY AND RUM DISTILLATION.

A summary statement of the grain and molasses distilleries in operation during the month of February show a list of 360 distilleries of both grades, with a daily producing capacity of 269,204 gallons, an increase of 25,701 gallons daily over the report for January, 1872. The report also shows an increase of 36 distilleries during the month. The principal distilleries are located as follows: In Illinois, 47; Indiana, 23; Kentucky, 94; New-York, 14; Ohio, 57; Pennsylvania, 46, and Missouri, 12.

MUTILATED CURRENCY.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that it is the duty of bank depositories situated within the limits of the Government contract with Adams Express Company to receive and redeem defaced and mutilated currency under the Treasurer's late Circular No. 1, on the same terms as the other depositories, and that the expense of forwarding such currency to the Treasurer will be borne by the Department, the banks to prepay the charges to the nearest point within the contract, and to be reimbursed by the Department.

Congressional Proceedings.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2.

Mr. FERRY, of Michigan, presented a number of memorials of lumberers in the North-west, setting forth the reasons why the Chicago Relief bill ought not to pass.

Mr. LOGAN read a letter in favor of its passage.

Mr. WINDOM and Mr. FERRY presented memorials for a modification of the Homestead laws.

Mr. CASSERLY presented the petition of the leading bankers and merchants of San Francisco for a reform in the Civil Service.

Mr. KELLOGG offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Navy to transmit all the information he may be able to obtain, showing what portion, if any, of the wharf of the river frontage at the Port of New-Orleans is now claimed or occupied by the Government, and if so, upon what ground and for what purpose the same is so claimed or occupied.

PROSECUTION OF NEW-YORK MERCHANTS.

Mr. BAYARD moved to take up his resolution asking for copies of the instructions given to the District-Attorney of New-York relative to the prosecution of merchants.

Mr. CONKLING said the instructions were fully published in the newspapers. There was, therefore, no need to pass the resolution hurriedly, and he thought it would be better to wait until he and others could express their views of the resolution and of Mr. BAYARD'S motives in offering it.

Mr. BAYARD replied that if he had based a speech on a mere newspaper item Mr. CONKLING would have been the first to call him to order. The allusion to his motives he thought ungracious and necessarily ignorant, as Mr. CONKLING had no means of ascertaining them except from his public remarks yesterday. Besides, judging from Mr. CONKLING'S action in reference to the organization of the Retrenchment Committee and its investigations, he feared that the Senator from New-York could hardly understand his (BAYARD'S) motives. He did intend to comment on the conduct of the officers who had given the instructions, but he wished to base his comments on authentic information, and he had asked for it in the usual and the only proper way.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to adjourn, which was carried—yeas, 22; nays, 21—and at 2 P. M. the Senate adjourned.

Mr. PRATT'S Beaver Lake bill passed.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met as in Committee of the Whole, Mr. WILSON, of Ohio, in the chair, and from twenty to thirty members present, for general debate. A number of speeches were made on miscellaneous subjects.

A TALK BY THE GOVERNOR.

What He Said to the Newsboys and Bootblacks—He Would Rather be a Good Bootblack than a Poor President.

The newsboys and bootblacks of Albany were given a dinner on Thursday evening, and among the distinguished persons present to speak encouraging words to them was Gov. HOFFMAN. He was received with great applause by the enthusiastic audience, and is reported by the Albany *Evening Times* as speaking as follows:

"Boys," said he, "I'm right glad to see you, and you seem glad to see me. I saw by one of the newspapers I was going to make a speech to the newsboys and bootblacks. It's no such thing; I am just going to talk to you. [Cheers.] I think so much speaking on such an occasion is not according to Gunther. Here are the newsboys and bootblacks, and that is all right. Boys, this is a 'first edition;' it's a regular 'shine 'em up' sort of an affair. Now, I like boys; always did like boys; haven't forgot I was a boy myself. Sometimes I go out in the morning and go over to the Capitol, and a gentleman comes in bowing, hat in hand, and says, 'I am glad to see you, Governor, that was a splendid message you sent in yesterday,' and I don't know whether he means it or not. Then I go out into the street, and the boys say, 'How are ye, Governor,' and I know they mean that. Now, Dr. CLARK has said to you, newsboys and boot-blacks are in the same business, both have something to do with the understanding, and that is all right. There is nothing in this world like a good clear head, and newsboys help to make that, that is if they sell the right sort of papers. The next thing to a clear head and an easy conscience for a man's comfort is a clean and easy pair of boots. You are pretty much all the same size and age, though it is pretty hard to tell how old boys are nowadays. Some boys in New-York used to sell a first edition for a second. Now, that isn't right, boys. No matter whether you are blacking boots, or keeping store, or in the State House, always be right on the square. Never try to get the best of anybody, except in the right way—by getting up a little earlier in the morning, or using a little more energy, but never in any dishonorable way. Now, I know sometimes men get boys together and tell them if they only do so and so they will all be great men. Well, they may. Some one of you may become the President of the United States; but I would not try for it if I were you, for two reasons; first, if you try too hard, you will be pretty sure not to get it; and then if you get it, it is doubtful if you would give very good satisfaction. I had rather be a good bootblack than a poor President. Any boy, if he works hard, saves his money, takes opportunity to improve himself, may become an editor or publisher of some great newspaper. From selling newspapers he may get to be a newspaper man, and make newspapers for other boys to sell. So it is with bootblacks. Some of the biggest hotels in the country are run by men who began life as bootblacks; then they got to be porters; then something else about the hotel, and finally got to be owners. I only speak of these positions as connected with your daily surroundings. You can get along well in the world if you only try hard in the right way, and now the right way to get along to-morrow is to get a good stomachful to-night. There will be only one other speech, which will be the best of the evening, and then, boys, for supper. I have said this is a first edition, but if you are good boys, there will be a second and a third. I may not be here, but others will. And now I wish you all a good evening, assuring you I am always glad to see you, and to hear you say, 'How are you, Governor?'"

THE SNOW-STORM.

Discomforts of Ferry and Car Travel Yesterday.

Heavy Fall of Snow Throughout the Country—Damage to Shipping in Savannah—The Norfolk Steamers Weather Bound.

Yesterday was the second day of Spring, according to the almanac. In the morning dark clouds, sheltering the hidden storm, hung over the City, and a chill wind blew. The thermometer marked during the day as follows: At 6 A. M., 23°; 11 A. M., 24°; 2 P. M., 23°; 9 P. M., 20°. Barometer, 30.10; 29.96; 29.86; 29.79. Corresponding date last year: Thermometer, 43°, 49°, 54°, 50°. During the past week it has averaged from 15° to 19° above zero at midnight, and between 25° to 30° at midday, declining to the former figures as night drew on. The snow of which we had been forewarned by the Washington Bureau commenced to fall about 3 o'clock, and continued to do so up to an early hour this morning. The fall was heavy. Travel was impeded; the street cars "doubled up" their teams, which, of course, lessened the number of cars on the tracks, consequently about one out of every four persons who wanted to ride were unable to find even standing room. On the North and East Rivers the ferry-boats had some difficulty in crossing, and had to find their docks more by the sound of the bells, which were kept constantly ringing, than by the usual lights. The Jersey City ferry-boat *Newark* took two hours to reach the New-York side. She started at 8 o'clock and did not arrive till 10 o'clock. The passengers were in a state of great consternation, and it was as much as they could do to keep themselves warm, for all the steam that could be made was required to propel the boat through the ice, so that the heating apparatus rendered no service. The mails arrived at the Post-office little behind their usual time, but some delay may be occasioned to those which arrive at an early hour today.

The Storm Elsewhere—Heavy Fall of Snow.

The storm also prevails in several other States, in some of which it is said the like has not been experienced since 1857.

WASHINGTON, March 2.—The severest snow-storm here for several years commenced at an early hour this morning, and continued without interruption until late in the day, but the weather is clear to-night. There is good sleighing.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., March 2.—A violent snow-storm is prevailing here.

LEWIS, Del., March 2.—A thick east north-east snow-storm set in this forenoon.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—A fierce snow-storm set in here at 6 o'clock this morning.

RICHMOND, Va., March 2.—The severest storm since January, 1857, is now prevailing here. It has been snowing heavily for twelve hours, and still continues, with winds from the north-west, blowing a hurricane, and the snow is drifting accordingly.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 2.—There was a severe storm of wind and rain here last night. Two ships, two barks and five schooners were driven from their moorings. The damage done was slight except to the hoisting machine on the Baltimore steamer wharf, which was totally destroyed.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 2.—A severe north-east storm prevailed here last night. No damage was done in the harbor, but it is supposed to have been heavy on the coast.

BOSTON, March 2.—A northwesterly snow-storm commenced here at four o'clock this afternoon.

NORFOLK, Va., March 2.—A terrific gale, accompanied with sleet and snow, prevailed all day. All steamers advertised to sail today will defer their departure until the storm abates. High tides, caused by the wind, covered many of the wharves with two feet of water. The telegraph lines on the Norfolk side of the river were prostrated by the storm.

Events and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 2—7 P. M.—The area of low barometer, which, on Friday evening, was south of Western Florida, has rapidly moved north-eastward, as a severe storm over the South Atlantic coast, and is now probably central some distance off the New-Jersey coast. The area of rain extended into North Carolina, and, as snow, from Eastern Tennessee and Virginia to Massachusetts; clearing weather, with north-westerly winds from the lower Mississippi Valley eastward over the South Atlantic States and into Virginia. The pressure has diminished from the lower Missouri Valley to the upper lakes, with cloudy weather and occasional light snow from Illinois and Wisconsin westward; and an area of low barometer has advanced into Iowa. The temperature has decidedly risen from the Gulf to the Lower Ohio Valley, thence to Lake Superior and westward. The rivers have risen at Keokuk and Vicksburg, and fallen at St. Louis and New-Orleans.

PROBABILITIES.

The very low barometer off the New-Jersey coast will continue moving north-eastwardly during the night, with rising barometer over the South Atlantic and Middle States; diminishing north-westerly and westerly winds and clearing weather; the falling barometer of the New-England States to-night be succeeded on Sunday by rising barometer with clearing weather and north-westerly and westerly winds, the latter diminishing in force; falling barometer and rising temperature and winds backing to southerly, with probably threatening weather, prevail over the Western Gulf States during the night, and extend eastward over the Eastern Gulf States on Sunday; increased cloudiness and probably threatening weather from the Ohio Valley northward over the upper lake region; rising barometer and north-westerly winds extend westward over the North-west during the night. Dangerous winds are not anticipated for the Gulf and Atlantic coasts this evening, except possibly for New-Jersey, north eastward.

SUPPLEMENTARY WEATHER REPORT.

Snow has been reported from Baltimore, Boston, Buffalo, Cape May, Chicago, Keokuk, Knoxville, Lynchburg, Milwaukee, Nashville, New-London, New-York, Norfolk, Va., Philadelphia, St. Paul and Virginia City. A heavy north-east snow-storm has prevailed in this city today. Rain has been reported from Augusta, Charleston, Jacksonville, Portland, Oregon, and Washington. A heavy north-east rain-storm was reported last night from Savannah; 3.55 inches of rain have fallen during the last twenty-four hours.

The Acquittal of Josiah Ward on His Third Trial.

From the Philadelphia Post, March 1.

Yesterday, in Camden, the pleadings in the case of JOSIAH WARD closed about 12 o'clock, and Judge WOODHULL proceeded to charge the Jury. He recited the law and several decisions in cases where parties have been arraigned on circumstantial evidence, and dwelt upon the testimony of the various witnesses. He distinctly avowed his opinion that, whatever might be the personal views entertained of the guilt or innocence of the accused, there was not sufficient evidence to convict him of the killing of JOHN WADEY, as charged in the indictment. He, therefore, peremptorily ordered the jury to return a verdict of "not guilty," informing them at the same time that, should they convict him, he (the Judge) would set the verdict aside. The jury retired, and after a short absence returned with a verdict of acquittal, in accordance with the instructions of the Court. They were then discharged, and the prisoner, JOSIAH WARD, walked out of the court-room a free man. His acquittal was received by his friends with joy, and he was greeted by many warm hand-shakings. In the afternoon he returned home.

Thus ends the most tedious investigation ever brought into the Courts of Camden County, fifty-eight days having been consumed in the three trials which have been given him, costing the county about $20,000. The turn taken in the closing of the case created intense excitement among all classes in Camden during the remainder of the day, as the general impression was that the prisoner would be convicted, as it was said that the jury, up to the peremptory order of the Court, stood eleven for conviction and one for acquittal.

OPENING OF THE CAMPAIGN.

Political Meeting in Concord—Addresses by Prominent Republicans.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CONCORD, N. H., March 2.—The canvass in New-Hampshire has become intensely exciting, and both parties are making every effort to secure a victory. A large Republican meeting was held to-night in this city, which was addressed by Hon. JAMES F. WILSON, of Iowa, and Hon. GEO. C. MCKEE, of Mississippi. The latter gentleman, who spoke first, claimed that Southern outlawry was the outgrowth of Democratic successes in the North, as there were, after every victory of that party, these fresh outbreaks of Kuklux savagery. In the interest of peace and good Government in the South, he asked that New-New-Hampshire crush Democracy. Mr. WILSON spoke two hours, saying it was the privilege of New-Hampshire to first stir the political waters in 1872, and that it was important that this stirring should be such as would enable the Republican Party to complete the great work in which it was engaged. He then went on to review the history of both parties, showing that the Republican Party had redeemed every pledge it ever made, while the Democrats had failed to make good any promise made to the people, except that to enforce the Fugitive Slave law. He read from the report of the Democratic minority Kuklux Committee, recently made to Congress, to show that the Democratic Party intended to overthrow all that the Republicans had done, and exhorted his hearers to sustain the party which had proved true to the people. There was, doubtless, he said, corruption in the Republican Party, and he did not defend it, but, on the contrary, heartily approved the policy of the party, which was to discover all corruption, and root it out. As to the charge that the present Administration was corrupt, nothing could be more false, GRANT, beginning with the Internal Revenue law, from which eighty millions had been cut out, had yet collected in his first year as much, within six millions, as JOHNSON had in his last year, and he claimed this fact showed that the public money had not been stolen. The steady reduction of taxation and of the debt was an additional proof of the same fact. Mr. WILSON was listened to with profound attention, and was frequently interrupted by hearty applause. E. C.

CANADA AND ENGLAND.

What Hon. Joseph Howe Said at Ottawa About the Withdrawal of the British Troops—A Bitter Denunciation of England's Action.

The special correspondent of the Toronto *Globe* says that the following is that portion of the lecture delivered by Hon. JOSEPH HOWE, Secretary of State for the Canadian Provinces, before the Young Men's Christian Association in Ottawa, on Tuesday night last, which has been taken exception to in the Canadian Cabinet, and which has led to the suppression of the entire speech by the local Press. The correspondent says that this report may be relied on as accurate, and the *Globe* says, editorially, that, "coming from a Cabinet Minister, whose political chief signed the Washington Treaty a few weeks ago, the language of Mr. HOWE is at once incomprehensible and astounding."

He (Mr. HOWE) had said that to meet the requirements of this position they must endeavor to grasp the whole Dominion; and he would add that in no country he had ever heard or read of, in ancient or modern times, was the strain on the mental and bodily powers of the whole population greater than it was in this Dominion. We could not afford to have a laggard, an idler, or a coward; there were not 4,000,000 of us all told, and we had undertaken to govern half a continent, with 40,000,000 of ambitious and aggressive people on the other side of a frontier 3,000 miles long. If each British-American could multiply himself five-fold we should not have more than half the brain power and physical force necessary to keep our rivals in check, and to make our position secure. To enable them correctly to estimate their true position, it would only be necessary to inquire into the reasons why France, with a warlike population of thirty millions, studded with fortresses, and with its capital elaborately protected by engineering skill, was during the last Summer overrun, beaten down and stripped of hundreds of millions of pounds by the victorious Prussians. What was the explanation of the extraordinary military phenomena which had startled the whole world in '71? Why, simply that the Prussians contrived to have one man and a half, and sometimes two to one, on nearly every battle-field where they met their enemies. Whether they were better prepared, whether their combinations were more scientific, or their strategy was more perfect, may be a matter of controversy; but as far as he had been enabled to study the aspects of the war, the French were overpowered because they were outnumbered. In any contest with our neighbors, assuming that we were united to a man, if the enemy knew his business we must expect to have ten men to one against us—ten needle-guns, or Sniders, or Enfields, whatever the weapon might be—so that they would perceive that they must face at least five or six times the odds by which the French were overpowered. But that was not the worst of it. Ten children were born on the other side of the line for one that was born on this, and however we might change the proportions by increased energy, five emigrants went to the United States for every one that came to Canada, so that at the end of every decade, the disproportions would be multiplied to our disadvantage. We might overlook these inequalities and live in a fool's paradise of imaginary security; but if we were wise we would face our dangers, and prepare for them with a clear appreciation of their magnitude. But it might be said, Were we not a part of the great empire upon which the sun never sets, which contains three hundred millions of people, whose wealth defied estimate, whose army was perfect in discipline, and whose great navy dominated the sea? What had we to fear when such an empire protected us? This was our ancient faith and proud boast. Under every trial, in the full belief that they were British subjects, that the allegiance which they had to the Crown of England entitled them to protection, our forefathers helped to conquer and organized these provinces. But of late new doctrines had been propounded in the mother country. The disorganization of the empire had been openly promulgated in leading organs. Our brethren within the narrow seas had been counseled to adopt a narrow policy; to call home their legions, and leave the provinces without sympathy or protection; and under the influences of panic and imaginary battles of Dorking, troops were to be massed in the British Islands, and their shores were to be surrounded by iron-clads. One Cabinet Minister told them that British America could not be depended upon; another that he hoped the whole continent would peacefully repose and prosper under republican institutions; and the third, on the eve of negotiations that were to involve our dearest interests, stripped Canada of every soldier, gathered up every old sentry-box and gun-carriage that he could find, and shipped them off to England. He did not desire to anticipate the full discussion which Parliament would give to England's recent diplomatic efforts to buy her own peace at the sacrifice of our interests, or to that comedy of errors into which she had blundered. But he might say that the time was rapidly approaching when Canadians and Englishmen must have a clear understanding as to the obligations of the future. If Imperial policy is to cover the whole ground upon the faith of which our forefathers settled and improved, let this be understood. We will know then what to do. But if shadows, clouds and darkness were to rest upon the future; if thirty millions of Britons were to hoard their rascal counters within two small islands, gather round them the troops and war-ships of the Empire, and leave four millions of Britons to face forty millions, and to defend a frontier of three thousand miles, then let us know what they are at, and our future policy would be governed by that knowledge. No Cabinet had yet dared to shape his thought and give it utterance. Leading newspapers had told us that our presence within the Empire was a source of danger, and the time for separation was approaching, if it had not already arrived. Noble Lords and Commoners had sneeringly told us we might go when we were inclined. As yet neither the Crown, Parliament nor people of England had deliberately averred this policy of dismemberment, although the tendency of English thought and legislation daily deepened the conviction that the drift was all that way. His young friends must wait for further development; not without anxiety for the future, but with a firm reliance on the goodness of Providence and our own ability to so shape the policy of our country as to protect it by our wit, should Englishmen, unmindful of the past, repudiate their national obligations.

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

The Union Pacific trains are running on time.

The Lieutenant-Governor of Canada prorogued the Legislature yesterday.

A new German Democratic daily paper is proposed in New-Haven.

Boston pays its female teachers an average of $67 92 per month.

CHARLES GORDON, a well-known Boston physician, died yesterday.

The Japanese stayed all day yesterday in their hotel at Washington.

President GRANT will visit Philadelphia about Thursday next.

A fire in South Natick, Mass., yesterday morning, destroyed property valued at $60,000.

The United States steamer *Saranac* has arrived at San Francisco from Magdalena Bay.

A boy fell and broke his neck, in Philadelphia, on Friday, while practicing gymnastics.

A Canadian paper says that the McNab surveying party, reported missing, are now all safe at Fort William.

It is believed that the Pope will leave Rome at an early day and take up his residence at Trent, on the Tyrol.

EDWARD CALLAHAN, of Cold Spring, was run over by a freight-train at Fishkill yesterday and had both legs cut off.

The body of ABRAHAM REED was found on Friday in an unoccupied house in Cambridge, Mass., with the throat cut.

The Phenix Hotel, at Salisbury, Charlton County, Mo., was burned on Monday night. Loss, $14,000.

Vice-Admiral ROWAN, who has been critically ill for the past week with pneumonia, is much better.

A six-mile race at Poughkeepsie, yesterday, between five ice-boats, was won by the *Arctic*.

JOHN ISAACS, of New-York, was arrested yesterday for attempting to swindle A. H. CLARK, of Peekskill.

The whole number of deaths at Philadelphia last week was 448; of these 121 were from small-pox.

Judge SAWYER, of the United States Circuit Court, San Francisco, has confirmed the trust sale of the Mariposa estate.

Hon. SCHUYLER CRIPPEN, Ex-Judge of the New-York Supreme Court, died at Cooperstown Thursday night, at the age of seventy-seven.

Prof. THOMAS RUSSELL CROSBY, of the New-Hampshire College of Agriculture, died suddenly in Hanover on Friday morning.

Hon. GARRETT DAVIS was greatly fatigued by the journey from Washington to Cincinnati, which city he reached on Thursday evening.

A bill to create a Board of Railroad Commissioners at a salary of $8,000 each was defeated in the Missouri Senate on Friday.

The British brig *Olio* is wrecked inside the outer bar at the mouth of the Cape Fear River. She was laden with 1,500 barrels of turpentine.

The Boston *Advertiser* speaks of the arms wrangle in the United States Senate as a wretched quarrel, founded on a sick man's fancies.

The remains of Ex-Mayor JOHN T. MONROE, who died in Savannah, Ga., nearly a year ago, were taken to New-Orleans and interred Monday last.

The Tompson wadding-mill, in Ellington, Conn., was burned Friday night, together with 1,000 bales of manufactured goods. The loss is $40,000.

New-England papers mention an unusually brilliant display of the northern lights at midnight on Friday. Here at that hour it was cloudy.

It is proposed to establish a Baptist University at Memphis, Tenn., transferring the old theological school of South Carolina, at Charleston, to that city.

There are now 139 small liquor dealers serving out terms of imprisonment in Massachusetts. The big dealers have not yet begun to keep them company.

Judge MCKEAN, of Utah, had an interview with the President yesterday, in company with Attorney-General WILLIAMS, in relation to the judicial affairs of that Territory.

The Constitutional Convention at Salt Lake City, after a session of two weeks, completed its labors last night. The memorial to Congress was completed that evening.

An ice-boat belonging to FREDERIC SEYMOUR ran into an air-hole near Peekskill, Friday afternoon, with four persons on board, who narrowly escaped drowning.

A list of awards of prizes to American exhibitors at the recent International Exhibition at Cordova, Argentine Republic, to the number of thirty-two, has been received at Washington.

Should Gen. LADMERAULT carry out his threat of resigning his office as Governor of Paris, it is probable he will be succeeded in the Governorship by Gen. CHINEHAUT.

The temporary bridge across the Missouri at Council Bluffs is to be abandoned on Monday, as it is expected the permanent Union Pacific Railroad bridge will be ready by that time.

ROBERT H. WARD, well known throughout the Western country as a pioneer, residing near Council Bluffs, was lost on the prairie Thursday night, and when found was in a dying condition.

The Missouri Senate has passed a bill providing for the issue of twenty-year registered coupon six per cent. bonds, redeemable after five years, wherewith to pay the State indebtedness.

The following dispatch was received at the signal-office at Washington, D. C., yesterday afternoon, from the observer at Keokuk, Iowa: "The ice commenced to move out of the river at 11 A. M. today."

The Nashua *Telegraph* reports that the three Republicans voters in Ward Two of that city were offered $25 each to move out of the ward before election day. They are poor, but the bribes were spurned.

Gen. MYERS, of the Quarter-master's Department at Washington, on Friday drew from the Treasury $15,000 of the appropriation of $50,000 to pay the expenses attending the official entertainment of the Japanese embassy.

The Ways and Means Committee, at Albany, will, on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons next, have before them the General Appropriation bill, and will then receive propositions for amendments from those interested.

Senator POMEROY has written a letter to a friend in Kansas in reference to the Senatorial bribery investigation, in which he asks that no report be adopted by the Legislature reflecting in the slightest degree upon him while the testimony is withheld, and where no notice was served.

Here and there Democratic papers are complaining of the silence and inaction of the Democratic National Committee. The St. Paul *Pioneer* says that the Democracy of the country are certainly entitled to a candid exposition of the reasons for the delay in organizing the party for the Presidential campaign.

Indian Massacre in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 2.—Advices from Arizona show that the massacre at Martinez Station was committed by Indians, who entered the premises on the pretense of being friendly, and cut the occupants to pieces with knives. It is believed that these savages came from the Date Creek Indian Reservation.

An Indian Shepherd Boy.

From the Sacramento (Cal.) Union.

There is a Digger boy employed on a sheep ranch in Monterey County, California, who is a human curiosity. He herds about 800 sheep all by himself, and the overseer says he knows every one of them by sight, and when he brings them in by night he will get on the coral fence and tell whether one of them is missing. He is about fourteen, and has a face as round as the moon, and the brightest black eyes, which fairly sparkle with mischief. He turns more somersaults and hangs head downward from more trees than any man can count readily, and seems hardly to be aware of the existence of the sheep during the day, yet brings them all in at night. Like a true Indian his motions are perfectly cat-like, and he never calls to his sheep, but imitates the owl, the wildcat, or the cayote. When his employer calls him he never answers a syllable, but starts and runs toward him with all his might. A revolver was brought for him that he might shoot at the cayotes when they came to prey on his flocks, but he regarded it with aversion. At last they prevailed on him to carry it two days in succession, and on the second day he saw a wildcat, crept upon it with true Indian stealth, lay flat on his face, and after sighting along the barrel, and then squinting at the cat alternately about a dozen times, at last he fired. The pistol knocked him in the ear, and after that he never could be induced to take it again. The Diggers are a timorous and gentle race, and do not take to firearms like the Apaches.

GENERAL NEWS.

Forcible Attempt to Suppress Republicanism in England.

Failure of Treaty Negotiations Between France and Italy.

The Austrian Emperor Refuses to Recognize the Old Catholics.

Narrow Escape of a Town from Destruction by Fire.

Steam-Boat Collision and Loss of Life at Louisville, Ky.

ENGLAND.

Monarchical Riot in Kingston—Attempt to Mob Republicans.

LONDON, March 2.—There was considerable excitement in Kingston, Surrey County, last night, over the sudden termination of a Republican meeting which was being held in that town. While Mr. ODGER, Member of Parliament, was addressing the assemblage, a party of Royalists attacked the building wherein the people had congregated, broke the windows and dispersed the meeting. The Royalists were particularly threatening in their demonstrations toward Mr. ODGER, who was compelled to scale a wall and seek safety in flight.

FRANCE.

Interruption of a Commercial Treaty—Difficulties in the Assembly.

PARIS, March 2.—It is reported that the negotiations in regard to the Commercial Treaty between France and Italy have been interrupted through Prussian interference, though the two first-mentioned Governments deny that Prussia had anything to do with the breaking off of the negotiations. President THIERS declares that France has no intention of raising a new loan immediately, and that a recent utterance of M. LE FRANC, Minister of the Interior, which gave rise to the rumor, was wrongly interpreted. There is likely to be differences in the Cabinet on the question of the adjournment of the Assembly, and in regard to the Catholic petitions in reference to the diplomatic representation of France.

GERMANY.

Papal Views as to the Concordat in Elsass and Lorraine.

BERLIN, March 2.—Prince BISMARCK gave a dinner to-night to the French, Austrian, English and Russian Ambassadors to the German Empire. The *North German Gazette* says: "The latest communication of Cardinal ANTONELLI, to the Bishop of Strasbourg with regard to the Concordat, in its application to Elsass and Lorraine, does not alter the situation. Each party desires to have the present arrangement abrogated, and it seems a new one is wanted by the Pope." The *North German Gazette* further says, apparently by authority, that the German Government will seek to arrange matters by legislation as favorable as possible to the interest of the Church in Elsass and Lorraine.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

The Emperor of Austria Declines to Recognize the Dollinger Party.

BERNE, March 2.—The Swiss Federal Assembly refuses to accept the resignation of Dr. J. DUBS as Minister of the Interior and Public Works in the Federal Council. Dr. DUBS, however, persists in his determination to withdraw from the Council.

VIENNA, March 2.—The Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH, by an Imperial decree just issued, declines to recognize the old Catholic Bishops, or opponents of the dogma of Papal infallibility, as a portion of the Roman Catholic ecclesiastical hierarchy of Austria.

ATHENS, March 2.—Their Majesties the King and Queen of Denmark, who have been visiting their son, King GEORGE of Greece, left this city today on their return to Copenhagen. The elections for members of the Greek Chamber of Deputies will take place on the 9th inst.

A TERRIBLE TRAGEDY.

A Jealous Husband Murders a Young Man and Attempts to Commit Suicide.

ROCKLAND, Me., March 2.—A shocking tragedy occurred at Dix Island today. The parties to the sad affair were DENNIS LITTLE, a man of forty-five years of age, and a youth of eighteen or twenty, named WHITE. Both were employed at the Granite works, and were residents in Quincy, Mass. It is said that LITTLE was jealous of young WHITE, and accused him of being in correspondence with his wife. Shortly before resuming work this afternoon both were going upstairs in the house where the former boarded, when LITTLE, being in advance, turned and fired a pistol-shot at WHITE, who fell to the foot of the stair-case and immediately expired. LITTLE then went to his own room and locked himself in and discharged several shots at his own person, and made an attempt to cut his throat. When weakened from loss of blood he opened the door and gave himself up to the crowd who pressed forward. His wounds are doubtless mortal.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Several Buildings Burned in Hyde Park—Narrow Escape of the Town.

From Our Own Correspondent.

SCRANTON, Penn., Saturday, March 2, 1872.

The portion of our city known as Hyde Park narrowly escaped destruction at an early hour this morning. A fire broke out on Main-street, and before it was brought under subjection, a hotel, a restaurant, a grocery store, a saddler-shop, two barber-shops, and the Odd-Fellows Hall, were consumed. They were all wooden structures. The hotel was one of the oldest buildings in the city, and has a dozen times narrowly escaped destruction, on account of its combustible condition. The window-sills and doors of the brick stores directly across the street were badly scorched. The absence of wind, and the tearing down of buildings in the line of the fire alone saved the rest of the town. The cisterns were exhausted in a few moments, so that the firemen were utterly powerless. The street this morning presented a gloomy sight, with furniture and office fixtures strewn in all directions, the most of which was broken. The one policeman guarding the property could not head off the thieves who stole with impunity. The loss is heavy, but is fully covered by insurance. E. R. W.

Steam-Boat Collision on a Western River—Narrow Escape of the Passengers.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., March 2.—The Green River packet *Falls City* was run into by the steamer *J. W. Garrett*, at the mouth of the old canal, at midnight last night, and sunk. She was struck amidships, and sunk to the boiler-deck. As she went down, the stove in the texas was capsized, setting fire to the boat and destroying all the upper works. The passengers had time only to escape in their night-clothes. The *Falls City* had a valuable cargo, which will be a total loss. Two of the negro deck-hands are missing, and it is supposed they were drowned.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 2.—A special dispatch gives further particulars of the sinking of the steamer *Falls City* near Louisville. It seems that the greatest consternation prevailed among the passengers when the boat caught fire, and men, women and children were rushing about uttering cries for assistance. Fortunately there was a fleet of empty barges near at hand, by means of which the terrified passengers escaped to the Island in their night-clothing only. The boat will be a total loss.

CURRENT LITERATURE.

A LYRIC OF LIFE.

Said one to me: "I seem to be—
Like a bird blown out to sea,
In the hurricane's wild track—
Vainly weary, beating back
Vainly toward a fading shore,
It shall rest on nevermore."

Said I: "Betide, some good ships ride
Over all the waters wide;
Spread your wings upon the blast,
Let it bear you far and fast;
In some sea, serene and blue,
Succor-ships are waiting you."

This soul then said: "Would I were dead—
Billows rolling o'er my head!
Those that sail the ships will cast
Storm-waifs back into the blast;
Omens evil will they call
What the hurricane lets fall."

For my reply: "Beneath the sky
Countless isles of beauty lie:
Waifs upon the ocean thrown,
After tossings long and lone,
To those blessed shores have come,
Finding there love, heaven, and home."

This soul to me: "The seething sea,
Tossing hungry under me,
I fear to trust; the ships I fear;
I see no isle of beauty near;
The sun is blotted out—no more
'Twill shine for me on any shore."

Once more I said: "Be not afraid;
Yield to the storm without a dread;
For the tree by tempests torn
From its native soil, is borne,
Green, to where its ripened fruit
Gives a sturdy forest-root.

That which we lose, we think we choose,
Oft, from slavery to use.
Shocks that break our chains, tho' rude,
Open paths to highest good:
Wise, my sister soul, is she
Who takes of life the proffered key."

—*The Overland Monthly.*

FRED REDESTONE'S ESCAPADE;

OR,

THE ROMANCE OF A GARDEN.

I.

"But, my dear fellow, do none of your friends know her? Can't they help you somehow? You don't usually stick like this."

These words were spoken by Everard Travers to his old friend Fred Redestone, as they sat one Summer evening in the rooms of the latter, which looked upon the Temple Gardens and toward the river.

Both gentlemen were smoking vigorously, and Fred's short quick puffs, anxious face and restless manner, showed that he was in what he himself would have called "a crisis."

His present difficulty was a new one to him, he had actually fallen—not into an ordinary flirtation, but, as he himself expressed it "into a sincere and rather incomprehensible affection. Incomprehensible in this sense, my dear Travers, that it has sown its seed, sprung up, and developed itself all in the course of one evening. I met Miss Esther Raymond one day at dinner, set next her during dinner, and spoke to her while she sang and played after it; saw her into her carriage, and went home that night with the bewildering feeling that I had left my real self in that carriage, and that what I was taking home was of no consequence—a mere husk, an outer shell, thoroughly well cracked."

Redestone had met Miss Raymond at the house of some friends who were giving a farewell dinner just before starting for the Continent. It was now three weeks since then. During that time he had been unable to get the sweet face, bright eyes, and lovely form of Esther Raymond out of his mind. The tender tones of her gentle voice were ever sounding in his ears, as he thought of the words she had spoken to him that evening, full of such freshness and nature, and so striking in their originality, vivacity and lively wit.

But the difficulty? Well the difficulty was this. Fred had wished to assure himself that "the whole thing was not a bit of absurdity," a mere passing feeling, and, while so satisfying himself during these weeks, his friends, at whose house he had met her, had left for the Continent. She lived in the country, and was not to be met, like other London ladies of fashion, in the Park, or at concerts or promenades, and he could not find means of becoming more intimately acquainted with her. Hence the question at the commencement of this narrative naturally enough put by Travers.

"No," said Fred, in answer, "not one of them knows her. I've made the round of them, and they don't; they cannot help me one bit. But as for my giving in, and not getting out of it, or over it, or through it, as you say, somehow, I don't mean to do anything of the kind. Only it's not just as easy to say all at once how a rather difficult thing is to be done, and so I want your assistance and advice, old fellow."

"You know who she is, and what she is, and all that sort of thing, I suppose?" said Travers.

"Oh, yes—I know all that," replied Fred.

"Do you know her address?".

"Yes, I do," said Fred; "luckily I found that out. Indeed I asked her. She was talking so much of gardening that I imagined she must live in the country and have a garden of her own, so I put the question rather plumply, and she was good enough to tell me."

"Why not run down and see her?" suggested Travers.

"Well," replied Fred, smiling, "you see I should not quite like that; my slight acquaintance with the family would not warrant it; besides which, I confess that I should wish to have some further knowledge of the young lady's character before doing anything so marked as that."

"Go down all the same," said Travers, "take a look at the place; there is no saying what may happen. You may meet some friends in the neighborhood who may assist you. Go on a Sunday—it's a day of opportunities. Trust to the chapter of accidents—it's not a bad chapter to trust to after all, provided a man knows how to read it when the page is turned up for him."

"Thanks, old boy," said Fred; "I'll do it. Next Sunday I shall go, trusting to kind Fate. Though I don't at present see how itcan help me, yet it may.

II.

On the banks of the Thames, not very many miles above London, stands a villa, built after the manner of a Swiss châlet, inhabited by and belonging to Henry Raymond, Esq., retired banker, and (in these latter years) author of a book upon *Ornamental Gardening, with Criticisms on the Dutch System*. The villa itself is by no means so small as its rustic models which dot the waysides and mountains of Switzerland; and its overhanging roof and balustraded wooden galleries looked quite picturesque, and by no means out of place, among the tall English trees which grew around it. A lawn of about two acres stretched from its front down to the river, at the edge of which were steps, giving access on occasion to the boat, which usually lay in the adjoining prettily-carved wooden boat house. To the back of the house was as much ground again, laid out with some taste as a garden. The choicest and most costly flowers were to be seen scattered in elegantly-shaped beds, and nestling among the stones of the different rockeries which rose in several places, and varied the monotony of the dead level on which the garden lay. A high wall and massive gate of light-colored wood separated the garden from the public highway.

Mr. Raymond was a widower with one child, a daughter, now nineteen years of age—the Esther Raymond Fred Redestone had met in London, and of whom he had spoken to Travers.

It was about eight o'clock in the evening of a beautiful and warm Summer day, that Esther Raymond, throwing open the glass door of the villa, came out, as was her wont, to watch the sunset as she paced up and down the fresh green lawn by the river side. Redestone had not done her more than justice when he praised her to his friend. She was, indeed, very pretty and very graceful, and there was a look of genuine delight in her face as she watched the changing colors in the sky; her lips slightly parted, and a smile of pleasure broke over her face. As the last rays disappeared behind a large black bank of cloud, the smile on her face gradually vanished with them. Her thoughts recurred to the subject which had often occupied them these few weeks past—the dinner-party at Mr. Neville's, where she had met a young barrister, named Redestone. Sometimes she would reason with herself (as she was doing now) thus: "It must surely be my solitary and quiet life here, which has no incident in it to take my thoughts away from the last little event of a London visit, which makes me think so much and so foolishly of that night. What do I know of him? How can I care for him? It is absurd. And yet I do think of him—so much. It is strange—and so silly! Why, I was fool enough today to let my imagination tell me I brushed past a figure like his as we came out of church. Silly? It is contemptible weakness. I must throw it off," she said, unclasping her hands with an impatient gesture; and calling to her dog, a little terrier, "Come, Ruby, we must go and get papa's tea ready."

Hearing her father's voice in the garden, Esther went round the house to see if he wished her, and found him standing beside the wooden gateway, speaking to the gardener.

"This ivy wants looking after, too," he was saying to the gardener, as she came up. "It's going too much over to the road. Come here, Esther. I've been talking to James about these rockeries. They are far too formal—stuck up there like the four corners of the earth. We must have them altered at all hazards. I daresay itwill take a little time and labor, perhaps a week; and James here wants some one to assist him. Is there no able-bodied fellow among these poor people of yours who might be of use to us?"

"No, papa, not one; they are mostly children and old women."

"Holloa!" exclaimed Mr. Raymond. "What's that? I thought I heard a noise, like some one coughing, among the ivy, on the other side there."

So he had. Our friend Fred had come down from London that day, had been to church, and had seen Miss Raymond there; and after a late dinner at a neighboring inn had strolled down toward the villa, not in hopes of seeing her, but simply because he took pleasure in the thought that he was near her. He had been taking his last turn when he was arrested by the sound of Esther's voice, and breathless, and for the moment powerless to move, he had heard the few words of conversation as to the garden improvements and the extra labor required.

The noise which Mr. Raymond had heard was Fred saying, half aloud, "By Jove, I'll do it!" He had scarcely uttered the words when he checked himself, and, afraid of being discovered, walked softly away and continued his thoughts in silence. "By Jove, I'll do it!" he repeated. "I must take the last train up, though, and see Travers, and get old Battens to give me some disguises. I'll be here by six A.M. to-morrow, by rail, or cart, or cab, or somehow, though every Bencher in the Temple say "No" to it. Hang the proprieties—confound the etiquette! There's a prize here I'd stake my life for, were it only half as beautiful and good as I think it is."

III.

At eight o'clock on the following morning old James the gardener came up to his master, who was taking a turn round the garden before breakfast, and said:

"Please, Sir, I've got a hand as I think can do the garden-work you were speaking of last night."

"Indeed, James; and who is he?"

"Well, Sir, I picked him up by chance through Tom Groves, who keeps the *Holly Inn*. He says he's out of work, and knows something about gardening, and is quite agreeable about wages—16s. a week, Sir, with his bed and meals. I think you said that would be the agreement, Sir, and there's the bed above the stable, where the coachman slept before he was married. He's a likely enough lad, though he *has* a bit of black plaster on his face about half the size of my thumb; and is fair-spoken, too. He's an Irishman, and speaks very strong that way. Would you like to see him, Sir?

"No, I think not, James. Or stay: you had better let me see him. Send him round, James."

James stepped back a few paces, and beckoned with his hand, upon which a figure came swinging round the corner of the villa, dressed in workman's overclothes, a rather dirty blue-striped shirt, and a pair of thick, coarsely-made boots. He carried his brown velveteen coat over one arm, and had a spade in his hand. He had the appearance of being very much sunburnt, wore his rather dusty-looking hair over his face a good deal, and had a large piece of plaster across one cheek. Notwithstanding this last, his general expression was very taking, especially when he slightly smiled as he touched his cap, and, with a decided Irish accent, wished Mr. Raymond "Good morning, Sir."

"Good morning," said Mr. Raymond. "My gardener tells me you've done this kind of work before. Where did you do it?"

"Now for it," said Fred to himself. "I must tell a story, so here goes. In Ireland, Sir."

"Have you just come over from there?"

"No, Sir, I've got a friend in London, and came over from Ireland three weeks ago to make my fortune, and I've been doing odd jobs ever since—just what I could get, Sir."

"Have you a character you can show me?"

"Not I, Sir. Sure the character of a poor man like myself isn't worth puttin' on clane white paper. But I've always tried to get honest work, Sir, ever since I left my ould father's cabin in Connemara; and I'll do your work well, Sir, and heartily, if your honor will give me a fair trial."

"What's your name?" asked Mr. Raymond.

Fred had somehow omitted to settle this little point, and was accordingly obliged to give the first Irish name which occurred to him on the spur of the moment. The name which happened first to occur to him was that of an old fellow-soldier of his father's, and now a kind friend to Fred himself. So he answered, with only a moment's hesitation—

"Fred O'Melley, your honor."

"Well, Fred," said Mr. Raymond, who had rather taken a liking to the pleasant good-humored countenance of the pseudo-Irishman, "we'll give you a trial. But remember, no rows or drinking. Do your work quietly and well, and we'll get on very well together, I daresay. Go into the kitchen, and have some breakfast before you begin work."

"Thank you, your honor," said Fred, as he walked off, and thought to himself, "If ever I felt in a cold perspiration in my life, it's been within the last ten minutes. I'm glad it's over, and so well over too. He's a fine genial old fellow. I've no doubt we would get on well together in any capacity. Just to think I may be that man's son-in-law some day!—After this, too," thought Fred, looking down at his workman's dress and discolored hands. "But I'm going too fast, too fast, as usual. I've everything to do yet."

Thus reflecting, Fred marched off with his new friend, James the gardener, to partake of his first meal in the villa. As he did so he passed the dining-room window, and with a rapid glance he caught sight of Miss Raymond at the breakfast-table, waiting for her father. Her eye caught his for an instant, and the next Fred was out of sight, but with such a beating of the heart that he imagined she might even hear it, it was so loud.

"I'll defy her to recognize me in this state, though," said Fred to himself. "Travers didn't when I stopped him in the Temple, and asked him the way to his own rooms. So I think I'm safe."

All that day Fred was busy at work in the garden, and gave James the utmost satisfaction. Mr. Raymond came beside them frequently during the day, to give directions and consult about the proposed alterations; but of Miss Raymond Fred only once got a sight, and that was at a distance, as she crossed the front lawn.

"By Jove!" said Fred that night, as he tumbled into his snug little bed over the stable, "I never was so glad to get between the blankets before. What with the hard work, and the stooping, and the constant excitement of the thing, I'm fairly done up, and could sleep on a bed of rocks. I hope it's clean, though—above the stable, too. I do hope there are no—ah! what's—confound it! Oh, no, it's only a sharp straw! Thank heaven! And now, good-night, my sweet beauty! May gentlest sleep fall softly on your bright eyes, and may the good gods grant that I shall dream of thee!"

IV.

On the following day the two gardeners got through a good deal of work, and Fred's healthy muscles responded heartily to the unusual strain put upon them. But though hours passed, never once did Miss Raymond indicate, by her presence, that she was interested in the changes going on in the garden. Fred, however, kept his ears open, and gathered a good deal from his fellow-servants of his fair mistress' character. Not one had a fault to find with her; and even cook, in her most excited moments, had nothing but praises for "Miss Esther."

That evening after dinner, Esther, who had been very much occupied indoors all day, came out to take her usual saunter, and, after a few turns in the lawn, went round to the back of the villa to see what changes had taken place in the garden.

"Why, papa, look there," she said to Mr. Raymond, who was seated in the summer-house beside a small table, on which he was wont to have placed his pint of after-dinner port. "There's that Irishman of yours working still."

"Is he at it still?" said Mr. Raymond. "He seems an energetic fellow; and with some taste, too. He asked leave to try his hand at arranging these rockeries himself; and if the thing turns out as well as he made it appear when he spoke of it, I expect a success. By the way, it's most extraordinary how well that fellow sometimes expresses himself. I can't understand it."

"I'll go and see what he's doing with the rockeries," said Esther, "for I've a pet project of my own about them."

"Very well, dear," replied her father.

Esther walked round the house, and approached the spot where Fred was busy among the stones of the rockery. He saw her coming, and continued his work busily, merely touching his cap to her when she came up to him, and not daring to raise his eyes.

"Mr. Raymond tells me you are going to make a pretty rockery of your own planning?" said Esther, encouragingly and kindly.

"Yes, Miss; I'm goin' to try, if you plaze."

"I think we shall require some larger and better stones than these," said Esther, "at least to carry out the plan I have in my mind about them. What is your idea?"

"Well, Miss, I wouldn't have four of them. I'd have them all into one, and it would be a different shape; not like a big sugar-loaf, but spread out like, facin' the house, and raised in the middle, and fallin' away at the sides to two small towers. I'd have all the flowers in bands, very thick at the bottom for a foot or two up, and gettin' thinner, so as to show the rough water-stones, more and more, as we get to the top."

Esther started with surprise. It was her own plan. She had, when talking of gardening to Redestone, at the well-remembered dinner-party, explained it fully to him. But how could this man know of it? He could not have hit upon the same idea so exactly by chance. So she asked:

"How came you to think of this?"

"Well, ma'am, it isn't my thinkin' at all. I was doin' an odd job down at the gardens by the river side in London, where the lawyers live; and one of them, ma'am, was walking through the gardens one day I was there, and he comes up to the gardener there and said to him—says he, 'Why don't you have a few rockeries here, Roberts?' And he draws the thing out on the gravel with his stick, and describes it, as well as I can remember, just as I've told you, ma'am. He was very particular about it, and was wishin' Roberts very much to try it."

As Fred spoke this story, (which was, of course, a pure invention,) he still kept working with the stones; but he had told it with an object, and so, pretending to go round to the other side of the heap of stones, he allowed himself one rapid glance at Esther's face; and that showed him the blush, which his tale had raised, dying away on Esther's cheek, and a half-checked smile of pleasure lingering about her lips.

"Heaven bless her bright face!" said Fred to himself when he saw it; and, taking up the heaviest stone near him, he sent it flying away into the near corner of the garden, among the stones he had rejected as unfit—not because this particular stone deserved rejection, but because he was in such a state of excitement that he felt he must have some outlet for his feelings. It was no slight or trivial pleasure to him to find himself so remembered by her.

"I ax your pardon, ma'am," said Fred. "I thought I saw one of them water-rats among the stones; but I've missed him. If you plaze, do you think the rockery will be dacent at all?"

"Oh, yes, I think it will do very well," said Esther, as she walked slowly to another part of the garden. Just at that moment she was not at all inclined for conversation with her gardener, or any one else, and preferred to have the companionship of her own thoughts and reflections. What she had just heard about a young lawyer suggesting her plan to the Temple gardener required both solitude and reflection.

"It must have been he," she said to herself; "he has at least remembered my plan. Why should he wish to have it in the Temple Gardens? Perhaps he liked it so much; he said he did. And yet—and yet——" And she scarce finished the thought in her mind, but allowed herself to fall into a dreamy state of wonder and vague indefinite pleasure.

V.

Next morning, after breakfast, when Fred was preparing to resume his garden duties, Bertha, Miss Raymond's lady's maid, came tripping up to him with an open letter in her hand.

"Look here, Mr. Frederick," said she, holding up the letter. "Did you ever see pink paper before, scented far sweeter than all your flowers put together?"

"No," replied Fred; "it's beautiful! Who sent you that, Miss Bertha?"

"Tisn't for me at all; it's for Missus. She's going out to a great dinner-party to-morrow, up in London, and this is the invitation, with a coat-of-arms on it in green and gold. She's given it to me, because she knows I keep all the crests I can get. Bless her! She wishes a bouquet of flowers to take with her to the dinner. You won't forget, Sir, will you?" and Bertha shook the letter at his face.

"Going to a dinner in London," thought Fred. "I wish I knew where?" But he only answered, quietly: "I'll not forget, Miss Bertha; and I'll gather one for you too—quite as pretty, if you'll let me. I know one flower that would look very pretty in your black hair."

"Go along, Sir," said Bertha. "But you may bring it, and let me see it; and maybe, if you behave yourself, I'll accept it."

"I suppose she's going to dine with the Lord Mayor?" said Fred, fishing.

"No, you silly goose. The idea! She's going to dine in —— square, with some people of your outlandish name—a Gen. O'Melley."

"A dinner to-morrow at Gen. O'Melley's," thought Fred, as soon as she had gone. "Good heavens! There surely can't be two Gen. O'Melleys. It must be my poor father's old fellow-soldier. If it is, by St. Patrick, I'll be there!" "I'll risk it," he said. "I'll send a telegram on the chance, and a letter, and a messenger, if I can get one, into the bargain. I haven't seen them for two years. I had forgotten they were coming over from Dublin for a week or two of the London season. To think of meeting her on equal terms again. There is some hope in that, for though this gardening work has given me an opportunity of knowing her real character, it doesn't seem likely to do more. So I'm off to-morrow, and we'll see what can be done at O'Melleys." So Fred, after obtaining the exact address of the O'Melleys from Bertha, made an excuse to go down to the village that forenoon, and sent off his dispatches with a beating heart.

As he was sauntering back by the river side, he suddenly heard a scream from some one further down the bank, and, on rushing past the intervening bushes, he saw Miss Raymond standing about twenty yards off close to the edge of the river, with her hands clasped together, a look of agony on her face, and her eyes strained and fixed on the current of the river where it swept past the adjoining promontory.

"What is the matter?" inquired Fred, as he bounded to her side.

"Ruby?" she said. "It's Ruby drowning! He has gone too far out, and his strength is gone, and he is drowning! My poor Ruby!"

The next moment Fred was in the stream, striking out with a long, full stroke to where poor Ruby was struggling, and sinking every now and then, and being whirled round and round like a cork. Fred was a powerful and practiced swimmer, and the stream took him swiftly toward the drowning dog.

"Oh! he's down—he's down!" cried Esther, as Ruby sank again, and she clung to her father, who had heard her cries, and joined her.

"He's down, and he'll be drowned, poor dog!" and she turned away her head, and buried her face on her father's breast.

"Not yet, Esther," said her father. "That man is only three yards now from where it sank. He's diving. By Jove! Well done. He's got it on his shoulder. Ruby is all safe, Esther. How well that rascal swims! I'll give him a sovereign for this."

Fred soon came up dripping wet, and laid Ruby at his mistress' feet, and then, touching his hat, was about to walk away.

"Stay a moment," said Mr. Raymond. "You have done that very pluckily, my good fellow, and deserve a reward. Esther, dear, give him some gold; I haven't my purse."

Fred had made a gesture of dissent when Mr. Raymond put his hand to his pocket; but when Esther, with trembling hand and gentle thanks held out a gold piece, he bent his head low as he took it, and, having thanked her, vowed to himself to wear it ever after next his heart.

"Now go in, and get dry clothes," said Mr. Raymond.

"Thank your honor," said Fred, as he walked away. "If luck isn't in my way today," thought he, as he gave his streaming garments a shake, and crossed the lawn toward the kitchen, "it never was before. I would rather have saved her dog, bless her sweet tearful face, than have won honor in the Balaklava charge!" From which observation it may be seen that poor Fred was very far gone indeed, and that his madady was rapidly reaching its crisis.

Perhaps, however, if he had known Esther's thoughts at that moment, his excitement would have been even greater still. For Fred's dip in the river had not only washed off the black patch which he had placed across his face, but had also removed to a considerable extent the coloring-matter which he had every morning applied to his face with all the consummate skill of an old green-room hand. "It is impossible," she thought. "It cannot be. It is madness to suppose it." And yet, there was the color gone from his face, and a new expression in it as unlike that of Fred the gardener, as it was like, strikingly like, her friend Mr. Redestone. During the whole of that evening, and all the next forenoon, the "fancy" would assert itself as a fact, and she could not get rid of it. She was afraid even to step out into the garden, lest she should meet him face to face, and recognize her lover in that menial dress. Not that she would have despised him—not that she resented in her heart the boldness of the man who would so humble himself for her sake. On the contrary, there was a feeling of pride in her bosom as she thought of this devotion; but she feared to meet him face to face, and dared not run the risk. It was still in this state of doubt and fear that Esther, on the day after Ruby's danger, called her maid to her room, and prepared to dress for the dinner party at the O'Melleys.

VI.

Late in the afternoon of the day which followed Ruby's misadventure, Fred quietly walked out of the gate of the villa, and, without saying anything to any one in the house as to where he was going, took the train to London, reached his chambers in the Temple, and again assumed the habiliments of his class.

At half-past seven o'clock that same evening Fred Redestone was in the drawing-room of Gen. O'Melley, cordially shaking hands with Mr. Raymond (who had been introduced to him at the dinner party of a month ago, where Fred had first met Miss Raymond,) who "remembered Mr. Redestone well, very well indeed," said Mr. Raymond, as he shook hands again with Fred. "My daughter, Mr. Redestone. Ah! you know each other. Of course. What am I thinking of. She was at that very pleasant dinner also."

And so it was that Fred came to greet his late master and mistress, not without very peculiar feelings and a strong desire to indulge in a hearty laugh. He had explained matters, so far, to Gen. O'Melley, and confessed his passion for Miss Raymond; but he had carefully avoided mentioning anything about the gardening escapade. The old General had given him a very hearty reception, and wished him all success, and promised to say "all sorts of things in your favor to Raymond, and win him, at least. The young lady I leave you to manage yourself, you young rascal!" With which affectionate and complimentary remark the old General walked away to attend to his other guests.

When Miss Raymond had seen Fred enter the drawing-room, her bewilderment was beyond expression. It was not then, after all, Mr. Redstone who had been playing the part of under gardener down at the villa. She had been the victim of a weak girlish delusion, when she imagined that this barrister, learned in the law, had stepped down from his professional pedestal to do the menial work of an under servant for her sake. She was quite angry at herself for having allowed herself to be so deceived, and resolved to be very stiff and prim in her manner to the gentleman who had been the cause of her folly.

Fred was determined to make the most of his opportunity, and having previously arranged with the host that he should have charge of Miss Raymond, he offered her his arm, on dinner being announced, and led her down-stairs. "Now, if one might only be allowed to keep that for good!" thought Fred, as he looked down at the little gloved hand resting on his arm.

He had determined that during dinner he should make no special advances to Miss Raymond. So he merely spoke of his past life, his relations and friends, and of his profession, tastes and likings. "It's just as well," thought Fred, "that she should know as much as I can tell her about me and mine, and so I shall enlighten her, even at the risk of appearing egotistical."

So the dinner passed off innocently enough, so far as actual love-making was concerned—Fred talking in his usual merry strain, and Esther responding to his sallies, and answering his many questions, with her usual prettiness and vivacity; but, at the same time, with a feeling of doubt and mystification, which gradually produced in her mind the conviction that she was dreaming.

Half an hour later, Esther was sitting at the piano, while Fred stood beside her, turning over the leaves of her music as she played or sang.

"Thanks, for that song, Miss Raymond," said he, as she finished singing. "'*Non e ver*' is one of my favorites. It really has given me great pleasure to hear you sing it. I suppose you sung a great deal at the villa? It passes the idle hours so easily."

"I do sing there, Mr. Redestone; but as for idle hours, you town-people seem to think that unless a person is over a desk, or in a court, and five miles away from anything like nature, there is nothing in the world to do."

"Pardon me," said Fred; "I forgot there was gardening. Have you had leisure to carry out your grand idea of a rockery?"

"Now, Mr. Redestone, that is too bad, laughing at my poor little plan! You men are too severe and most unreasonable. Whenever we women remain passive, go to church, manage our households, and 'don't interfere with things we don't understand,' you look upon us as a sort of refined, well-dressed, and so far entertaining, lower animal, which ought to be patronized, and occasionally petted. But the moment we start an idea of our own, down comes the heavy cavalry of solid male sense and hard reason, and ungenerously cuts us all to pieces."

"Well, the 'heavy cavalry' is fairly discomfited on this occasion, and begs for mercy and forgiveness. But I really do wish to know how the work progresses? Believe me, I take an interest in it, and if I dared, would go down and construct it for you myself."

"It's a pity you didn't offer sooner, then, Mr. Redestone, for we have been obliged to get an additional gardener for a week to carry on the great work. What would you say to sixteen shillings a week, with bed, board and lodging?"

"Supposing a man were asked that by the girl he loved, and he not only said 'Yes,' but went and did the work for her sake, and in order that he should be near her—associating with the menials of the household and undertaking the labors of a common workman—what would you think of him?"

There was the very slightest touch of seriousness in the way Fred put this question, which made Esther's face lose color for an instant. But she shook off the momentary feeling, and answered:

"Well, I should think he would be a very strange lover—*not* to be found in this matter-of-fact century of strong common-sense."

"You would respect his sincerity, then," said Fred, "and not laugh at his apparent degradation and folly?"

"No, certainly not," replied Esther. "But what a question, Mr. Redestone! Are you thinking of winning some young lady's heart by digging potatoes and carting turnips? You should really publish a book on the subject, entitled 'Covent Garden Bouquets Retired in Disgrace—Brocoli and and Brussels Sprouts Promoted!'"

"Who is being satirical now?" said Fred, laughing. "But, seriously, I am to have the pleasure of seeing this famed villa of yours. Your father has been kind enough to ask me to go down on Saturday and inspect it."

Esther bent her head, and said she would be glad to do the honors to "so distinguished and critical a guest," and promised even to let him see the rising rockery. "And I'll introduce you to another of our household," added she; "the most important one in it—my dog Ruby. Poor thing! it was nearly drowned yesterday, and would have been, had not our undergardener plunged into the Thames and saved it."

"Do you know what he did with your reward?" said Fred, in a low tone, and with a peculiar smile. As he spoke he put his hand to his breast, and showed, just for a moment, the piece of gold which Esther had given him attached to a silk ribbon, and suspended from his neck.

Esther started as if she had received a great shock, and turned as pale as death. Then she forced the trembling words out almost in a whisper, scarcely knowing what she said:

"Mr. Redestone, what does this mean?"

"Esther!" said her father, now coming up in a hurry. "The horses have been waiting half an hour, and we cannot keep them a moment longer. Come, dear, we must go."

Fred offered his arm to Miss Raymond to lead her to her carriage, and when they had reached the hall, and while Mr. Raymond, who had forgotten something, ran upstairs to fetch it, Fred spoke:

"You asked me, now, what my having this token meant, Miss Raymond. It means that there *is* a man, even in this hard century, who has done a thing of which he is half ashamed, but which he shall never regret; who would count all toil pleasure if for the sake of the woman he loved, and who would risk his life—not once, and for gold, but ever, and freely—to gain and to keep her dear heart. Miss Raymond," continued Redestone, hurriedly, as he heard Mr. Raymond returning downstairs, "I have scarcely a right to speak thus to you. I have no right to ask a reply now. But I trust you will forgive me my foolishness and my rashness, and perhaps answer me gently some day—even if it should not be as I wish."

Redestone's passionate words had been so hurried, and her father had joined them so immediately after they were spoken, that Esther could not possibly have answered them, even had she thought it right to do so. But her poor heart was beating very fast, and her little hand trembled very much upon Fred's arm as he led her to the carriage. When she shook hands with him she did manage to say the words "Good night;" and Fred's whole face was lit up with a glad joy as he noted that it was not in unkind or offended tones that she spoke the words.

"Good night, Mr. Redestone," said Mr. Raymond, as they were driving off; "don't forget Saturday!"

VII.

At three o'clock on the afternoon of the appointed Saturday, Fred pulled the great bell of Mr. Raymond's villa, and entered the grounds by the gateway through which he had last passed, dressed in the garments of a servant of the establishment.

"It's very odd," said Fred to himself, with a smile, as he passed through the garden, and saw James busy among the flower-plots. "It's a very odd sensation being received by one's fellow-servants with such respect and deference. I don't think that fellow would touch his hat so respectfully if he could recognize me."

But the next instant he was met by Mr. Raymond, who shook him by the hand, and gave him a most cordial welcome. "My daughter is indoors, Mr. Redestone," he said, "and will be glad to welcome you presently. Pray step in. Down, Ruby—down, Sir! Why, Mr. Redestone, that dog seems to know you."

"Nice dog," said Fred, carelessly, as he patted Ruby, and stepped into the villa.

"It was all but drowned the other day," said Mr. Raymond; "and had it not been for an Irish fellow, who worked in the garden here, jumping in after it and saving it, we should have lost poor Ruby. A most extraordinary fellow, that Irishman, by the way! He was engaged here for a week; and the other night, when we came home from the O'Melleys, we found he had levanted before his time had expired, and, strange to say, without taking away any of our goods and chattels with him, as I at first feared was likely. He left a note for me, begging pardon, explaining that he was obliged to leave for some outlandish reason, and requesting that his wages might be given to the head gardener. I never heard of such a thing."

Fred bit his lip, to keep in the almost irresistible laugh, and then rose to shake hands with Miss Raymond, who now entered the room.

Poor Esther was in a dreadful state of confusion, and her face got red and white by turns, in spite of herself. However, as they almost immediately went in to lunch, her duties as hostess occupied her, and helped her a good deal. After lunch Mr. Raymond asked Fred to go out with him to the garden, and inspect the flowers. "My daughter," he said, "will join us after she writes one or two letters which I wish sent off at once." So Esther was left in the house, and the two gentlemen went out into the garden.

"Now or never," thought Fred; "I must not lose this opportunity."

"Mr. Raymond," he said, aloud, "I have come down here, on your kind invitation, to see your beautiful villa and grounds; but my main object was a very much more serious one—to ask your permission to propose for the hand of your daughter."

It must be admitted that Fred had the knack of going very directly to the point; and so Mr. Raymond thought, as he answered:

"You do surprise me, Mr. Redestone, very much indeed; for though, to tell you the truth, my old friend O'Melley gave me a hint that something of that kind was going on, I never dreamt of anything so precipitate as this."

Then Fred pressed his suit long and urgently, and appealed to Mr. Raymond more eloquently and more powerfully than ever he had done, or could do, to a jury. It would have required very strong objections, and a very stubborn heart, successfully to resist the earnest pleadings. There was no doubting the honest look in that flushed and handsome face, and the genuine feeling ringing in those words Mr. Raymond felt his objections gradually being overthrown in spite of all he could say, not by Fred's arguments, but simply by the force and power of his passion, as it shone in his eyes and sounded in his tones. He had quite taken a liking for Fred the first time they met, and the liking had increased each time he saw him. His kindly and genial heart was touched as he listened to Redestone so eagerly urging his suit; and at last he fairly gave way, and thus answered Fred's appeal:

"Though I have known you for so short a time, Mr. Redestone, yet, to speak frankly, I know all about you, and your family and position, both from Gen. O'Melley and from others; and, while I think a little time for you to know each other would be advantageous, yet I do not forbid you to address my daughter as you desire."

Fred was most profuse in his thanks, and fairly won Mr. Raymond's heart by the way in which he expressed his gratitude.

Very soon after, Esther joined the two gentlemen in the lawn. Mr. Raymond, true to his promise, made some excuse, and, greatly to the consternation of Esther, left her alone with Fred. Redestone saw that she was agitated, and knew, too, that his time might be limited; so he made a bold plunge into his petition without preface.

"Miss Raymond," he said, "you know what I feel toward you. You must think me bold as well as foolish, but I trust to your generosity and forgiveness. I have sought your father's permission to address you as you know I wish, and he has consented. I now come to you with my humble request for your hand. I know I am unworthy. I can scarce believe that I dare hope, but I am urged on by a love which will not be stayed. I seek from you, I beg of you what is far more dear to my heart than all the honors I may win, and than every happiness that can befall me."

As Esther listened to these words, her face was very pale. Very different feelings were struggling and contending within her heart; for while she could not but feel glad to be wooed so ardently, yet could she say that she really loved him? Did she really know her own heart in the matter? Could she think of promising to wed this impetuous lover, on so short a knowledge of him? He had proved the truth of his affection by braving the risks and the shame of discovery and ridicule, as few men would have dared to do. "Yet," she thought, "he might have restrained even his wild impassioned nature for a time, before he asked me for an answer so suddenly and so rashly." Her maidenly pride was offended, and came to her assistance; and though her face was very white, and her expression fixed and formal, she answered, slowly and with dignity, and with a strange coldness in her tones:

"Mr. Redestone, I cannot but be flattered by what you have said; but is it right that you should speak so rashly to one you know so slightly, and who has become acquainted with you only so very recently? You must pardon me if I say that you do not sufficiently consider your own position, or what is due to the person—whoever she may be—whom you so address."

The words had scarcely passed her lips when she felt how cruel they were—how, in their strict and stern justice, they ignored utterly all the little palliations of poor Fred's case. She thought how freely and generously—even if rashly, and so far inconsiderately toward her—he had given her his whole love, his proved affection, and how he had trusted to her not piercing the heart he had laid bare with words of coldness and of selfish pride. She had not even uttered one word of kindness, or gentle pity, to soften the bitterness of his pain.

Fred's face fell, and he walked slowly on beside Miss Raymond with all the folly of his rashness and inconsiderateness fully disclosed to his mind. He felt that he ought to have thought of this sooner. He felt that his passion had carried him too far and too fast, and that he had been shamefully blinded to what was due to the woman he loved. So, in a low and trembling and sorrowful voice, he spoke his regret and apology:

"Miss Raymond, you are right—as I believe you ever are and must be. I humbly seek your pardon for my rude and hasty love. It is true I do not need to know you more, for I know well the nature and goodness of the prize I seek to win. But I wrongly thought that, in my words and acts, you might have seen enough to judge me, and thinking that, and loving you so dearly, I could scarcely bear to live and not know my fate!"

There was such a look of pain in Fred's face and a tone of such agony in his voice, that every word cut Esther to the heart. She could not bear to think that it was her words of merciless self-assertion which produced this pain. She was right enough in what she had said, if she had only said it more gently and kindly. And after all she did love him. She knew it now, at this instant, while he was speaking to her—clearly and surely, as she had never known or acknowledged it to herself before; and as her heart melted with pain at his sorrow the tears rose in her eyes.

Redestone stopped suddenly before her, his eyes now lit up with new hopes, as he said to her:

"You do pity me, then, Miss Raymond, and I would fain hope you may some day learn to love me. Do not still call me bold and rude, but let me take this hand, to guard and to keep till you say me nay again. Do not think unworthily of me, but trust my heart to love you faithfully until it beats no more upon this earth."

Esther had covered her face, and tried to hide her tears with her handkerchief, when he stayed her on the gravel walk; and as he took her hand gently in his own, she did not take it back from him, but allowed him to press it ardently to his heart and to his lips. Need more be said? Esther's hand was given, and her heart pledged; and with the Summer sun shining down upon these two bright figures by the river side, the curtain falls upon the final scene of the last act of "Fred Redestone's Escapade."—*Temple Bar.*

SUITABLE DRESSES.—As for dresses suitable to certain persons, I need say but little. There are many books on the etiquette of dress, showing what is proper to be worn in the morning and in the evening and at noonday. A few very simple rules will suffice here. Those who are very stout should wear nothing but black; those who are very thin should put a little padding in their gowns; and neither should be in the least *décolleté*. Perpendicular stripes in dresses give height, and increase fullness, and are therefore particularly suited to very slight, small people, and particularly untitted for stout figures. To fair persons blue is becoming—but not every blue. Dark blue, or too brilliant a blue, is extremely unbecoming to that kind of complexion, and makes the skin yellow and the hair sandy. It is the old, pale, dull blue that really makes sand gold. Pink, especially the old-fashioned yellow pink, is, when not too brilliant, becoming to all complexions except that which goes with red hair. Light green may be safely worn by the very dark, the very rosy, and by the very pale when the skin is extremely clear; but to ordinary English faces it is a trying color, though there are people who look well in nothing else. Green, mixed properly with pale blue, is very becoming indeed. Gray is the most beautiful color for old and young—I mean the soft silver gray which is formed by equal parts of black and white, with no touch of mauve in it. It admits of any color in trimming, and throws up the bloom of the skin. Rose-color, for some people, is pretty, and not unbecoming. White, so disastrous to rooms, is generally becoming in dress—only very coarse complexions are spoilt by it.

Short women should never wear double skirts or tunics—they decrease the height so much; unless, indeed, the tunic is very short and the skirt very long. So also do large, sprawling patterns used for trimmings. Let these be left to women tall enough to carry them off. Neither let a very little woman wear her hair half down her back; let her lift it clean up as high as possible.—*Saint Pauls Magazine.*

AN ANECDOTE OF SIR G

effect, they would earn the gratitude of all households, and be esteemed as among the greatest of all practical philanthropists.—*From Character, by Samuel Smiles.*

DICKENS' HUMOR.—The humor of our good Genie seems, when we begin to analyze it, a very simple matter—merely the knack, as we have before said, of seeing crooked—of posing every figure into oddity. A tone, a gesture, a look, the merest trait, is sufficient; nay, so all-sufficient does the trait become that it absorbs the entire individuality; so that Mr. Toots becomes a Chuckle, Mr. Turveydrop incarnate Deportment, Uriah Heep a Cringe; so that Newman Noggs cracks his finger-knuckles, and Carker shows his teeth, whenever they appear; so that Traddles is to our memory a Forelock forever sticking bolt upright, and Regaud (in *Little Dorrit*) an incarnate Hook-nose and Moustache eternally meeting each other. Enter Dr. Blimber: "The Doctor's walk was stately, and calculated to impress the juvenile mind with solemn feelings. It was a sort of march; but when the Doctor put out his right foot, he gravely turned upon his axis, with a semicircular sweep toward the left; and when he put out his left foot, he turned in the same manner toward the right. So that he seemed, at every stride he took, to look about him as though he were saying, 'Can anybody have the goodness to indicate any subject, in any direction, on which I am uninformed?'" Enter Mr. Flintwinch: "His neck was so twisted that the knotted ends of his white cravat actually dangled under one ear; his natural acerbity and energy always contending with a second nature of habitual repression, gave his features a swollen and suffused look; and altogether he had a weird appearance of having hanged himself at one time or other, and of having gone about ever since, halter and all, exactly as some timely hand had cut him down." This first impression never fades or changes as long as we see the figure in question.

Akin to this perception of oddity, and allied with it, is the perception of the incongruous. Never did the brain of human creature see stranger resemblances, funnier coincidences, more side-splitting discrepancies. This man was for all the world like (what should he say?) a pump, the more so as his feelings generally ran to water. That man was a spider, such a comical spider—"horny-skinned, two-legged, money-getting, who spun webs to catch unwary flies, and retired into holes until they were entrapped." Yonder trips the immaculate Pecksniff, "caroling as he goes, so sweetly and with so much innocence, that he only wanted feathers and wings to be a bird."

Here, as elsewhere, the whole power lies in the incongruity of the whole comparison, in the reader's perfect knowledge that Pecksniff is a humbug and an impostor, and that there is nothing bird-like or innocent in his nature. The vein once struck, there was nothing to hinder our good Genie from working it for ever. His path swarmed with oddities and incongruities; Wagner-like he mixed these together, and produced the Homunculus, Laughter. And just as the perception of oddity and incongruity varies in men, varies the enjoyment of DICKENS. Quiddity for quiddity—the reader must give as well as receive; and if the faculty is not in him, he will turn away contemptuously. A weasel looking out of a hole is enough to convulse some people with laughter; they see a dozen odd resemblances. Other people, again, walk through all this topsyturvyland with scarcely a smile. Life in all its phases, great and small, seems perfectly congruous and ship-shape; much too serious a matter for any levity.—*St. Pauls Magazine.*

PIKE-FISHING IN NORFOLK.—Norfolk is the paradise of the pike. We may read in the newspapers of his growing to an enormous size in some solitary fish-pond, where, for aught we know, and if the stories of his longevity be true, he may have reigned supreme since the days when the pre-Elizabethan monks placed him there as a young pickerel. But nowhere does the average size of pike equal their condition in the Norfolk rivers and broads. There you find them in all ages and sizes—from the three-inch jack just trying his "prentice han'" upon equally juvenile roach and dace, to the still-growing elderly individuals over three feet long. Their number is legion; and Norfolk pike-fishing, in my estimation, beats both trout and salmon-fishing for right-down good sport. If you are inclined to be sentimental, and to subscribe to Mr. FREEMAN's views about hunting, you have the satisfaction of knowing, when pike-fishing, that you have not lured poor herbivorous creatures to their destruction, but simply caught the carnivorous cannibal that intended to do unto others what you intend to do unto him. Of course, abundant though this tyrant of the fresh water is in the places I have mentioned, there are times and seasons when you may try your luck, and try it in vain. You must consider time and tide, in the most literal sense, if you desire to be successful. An easterly wind will not only keep the pike, but every other fish, quiet at the bottom, or nestling in the reeds. A few days of rain will muddy the water, and thus prevent the pike from seeing a bait, even if it were illuminated by the electric light. Then, as regards the tide: this is an important item to be studied in Norfolk pike-fishing. I have mentioned how flat the country is in the "broad district"—so flat that rivers have not a fall of many inches in scores of miles. The consequence is, that an unusual tide—as when the north-westerly gales have been blowing—will find its way up the rivers, broads, and dykes, turning the water brackish, and either driving the more delicate fish before it, or turning them up sick and dying. The pike, as well as the roach, is very susceptible of salt water, and, burly though he be, cannot stand it at all; while the bream and the perch seem to revel in it, if it be not over saline. These periodical salt-water inundations, I have no hesitation in saying, destroy more pike than anything else. If you go up the "lanes" leading from the rivers to the broads—so called because cut out of the tall stems of the *Arundo phragmites*, the grass used for thatching—you will see scores, if not hundreds, of pike turned up and floating on either side. How many find their way into the thickets of tall reeds and grasses, I cannot say; but, considering that a greater portion of the watery area is covered by these than is left uncovered, I should say the number seeking shelter or driven there must be immense. And yet these periodical thinnings do not seem to have lessened the fish. The multiplication of dykes has given them increased facilities for spawning; while there need be little fear of their not obtaining food sufficient and to spare, as long as the waters yield such quantities of roach, dace, bream and eels.—*Belgravia.*

THE BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO.—On nearing San Francisco, one is impressed with the reality of approaching a great commercial mart. Ships, with flowing sails, and bearing the flags of many nations, are seen speeding on their course for that natural beacon, the South Farallon, or the picturesque headland of Punta de los Reyes; while others, outward bound, are plunging through the rough, breaking waves, as they ply against the adverse wind with the ebbing tide. The fleets of coasters, too, of every rig and size, with their sails tautly spread, fly over the water like flocks of sea-gulls on the wing; and mammoth steamers, hurrying to and from every quarter of the globe. And if it be night, this thoroughfare to the metropolis is illuminated, from its remotest landmark to the centre of its magnificent haven. Or, if misty haze envelop the coast, the shrill fog-whistles of Año Nuevo, Pigeon Point, Del Reyes, Farallon, with the "syren" on Point Bonito, and the trumpet of Point Lobos, warn and direct the anxious mariner. Thick weather is often met with; and at such times every visible object becomes at once of unusual interest, and a stranger might well be in doubt as to the nationality of the port he is nearing (if he judge from objects immediately about him:) as frequently the first craft seen is an Italian fishing-boat, with its lateen sail, or a Chinese hoy, half *sampan*, half junk, with its oriental rig and celestial crew, who still adhere to their hereditary mode of navigating. There is a grandeur in the scenery about the approaches to the Golden Gate, commensurate with the vast resources of wealth within its portal. To the left are the Farallones, a cluster of fantastically formed rocks, the largest of which appears like a submarine mountain spur, from whose summit flashes the vivid light that casts its rays for leagues seaward, mingling with those of its brother sentinels on the shore. On the right is the precipitous white face of San Pedro; and away to the left are broken elevations, some covered with wild oats to their summits, others tree-clad, and others with immense bowlders; while far in the distance can be seen the prominent peak of Mount Diablo. Then, as you pass onward, a white-ened line of foam may stretch from the Bolinas Hills, on the north, to the sandy south shore: this is the turbulent bar, and amid the yawning rollers is seen the welcome pilot-boat, bounding through the glittering spray, anon receding in the curling chasms, as if playing with the elements. At length you enter the Golden Gateway, whose volcanic walls have been transformed into battlements, crowned with the heaviest ordnance of modern invention. Still on you glide, into the smooth waters of the bay, and cast anchor before the Golden City of the Western Slope.—*The Overland Monthly.*

FORT VALERIEN.—Valerien is a five-sided fortress. The lines of the pentagon are, on the side nearest Paris, about 400 metres long, on the opposite front they measure only 350. The contour of these lines is, as is the case also at Issy, drawn on the French bastion-trace, and they were armed with 24, 12 and 6-pounder bronze muzzle-loading guns. Within a circle having a radius of about half a mile from the fort as a centre, the ground rises in gentle slopes. It is devoted principally to the culture of the vine, and is of a bare and uninteresting character. Within the bastion-trace the gradient becomes much more steep, and the land rises rapidly to a height of about 400 feet, forming a steep hill, having an artificially leveled top, on which are erected partially casemated barracks for the accommodation of troops, bomb-proof magazines for ammunition, officers' quarters, commandant's house, chapel, and numerous other buildings. On this flat summit is also erected a battery, armed with the heaviest iron naval guns in the possession of the French. These are breech-loading pieces, and two of them measure 16 centimetres in diameter of bore. Raised above its fellows, on a "cavalier," or mound of earth, protected by gabions, sand-bags, barrels filled with clay, &c., is placed a huge breech-loading piece of ordnance. Fixed on each side of the wrought-iron carriage are two davits, or cranes, fitted with tackles, whereby the muzzle can be hove up or lowered, in order to depress or elevate the gun. So unwieldy is this gigantic weapon that without the assistance of some such mechanical contrivance it would have been impossible to alter the angle at which the gun was originally fixed. This cannon measures 25 centimetres in diameter of bore, and is the one which threw a bolt about 75 centimetres in length right across the Seine on to the slope below the terrace at St. Germain, thereby scattering the crowd of idle sight-seers congregated there, and interfering considerably with the digestion of the peaceful diners in the hospitable salons of the Pavilion Henry IV. Below this monster are the other two breech-loading iron guns of 19 centimetres calibre, which fired on Bougival and Ville St. Cloud, while on either side of them the batteries are filled up with eight muzzle-loading marine guns, of 16 centimetres bore. Half way up the slope, between the ordinary bastions and the heavy naval battery, and on the southern face of the hill, was a tier of guns, principally 24-pounders, throwing a long conical shot of 56 pounds in weight. Most of these were directed against Sèvres, Montretout and Ville d'Avray. On this level also a splinter-proof battery was in course of construction; the uprights had been fixed, but the work would seem to have been suddenly interrupted, as there were no preparations visible for completing the frame or mounting guns. The guns were all mounted *en barbette*, and many of them placed on fronts and faces unprovided with embrasures, had been simply fired over the edge of the parapet. Some of these guns have been elevated to such an angle that it was found necessary to depress the trails into holes dug in the earth for that purpose.

Besides the defenses of the principal fort, two outlying earthworks or redoubts had been thrown up during the siege; one in the direction of Rueil, and at a considerable distance from the main work, with which it is connected by traverses. This is the redoubt well known under the name of the "Windmill battery," which was very active in its attentions to the Fourth Corps during the sortie of the 21st. No siege guns had been mounted in it. It was armed for the occasion with field artillery only. The other outwork is thrown out upon the southern, or, more properly speaking, the southwestern side. It was armed with heavy guns, and was very active at one time. It was this battery which shelled the Landwehr officers out of their comfortable, quiet quarters near Marly, and from the audacious mouth of one of its guns was thrown the shell which fell not far from the aqueduct of Marly, having been, it is supposed, aimed at a distinguished group who were surveying the scene from the secure elevation afforded by that building. At Valerien or at Issy the French appeared to have wasted their time, and thrown away their opportunities sadly; scarcely any preparation had been made for a bombardment. No proper measures had been taken to provide even proper sleeping places for the men, and the bastion fronts and batteries were very much exposed.—*The Dark Blue.*

MEN OF LITERATURE AND BUSINESS.—The principal early works of JOHN STUART MILL were written in the intervals of official work, while he held the office of principal examiner in the East India House—in which CHARLES LAMB, PEACOCK, the author of *Headlong Hall*, and EDWIN NORRIS, the philologist, were also clerks. MACAULAY wrote his *Lays of Ancient Rome* in the War Office, while holding the post of Secretary of War. It is well known that the thoughtful writings of Mr. HELPS are literally "Essays written in the Intervals of Business." Many of our best living authors are men holding important public offices—such as Sir Henry Taylor, Sir John Kaye, Anthony Trollope, Tom Taylor, Matthew Arnold, and Samuel Warren.

Mr. PROCTOR, the poet, better known as "Barry Cornwall," was a barrister and commissioner in lunacy. Most probably he assumed the pseudonym for the same reason that Dr. PARIS published his *Philosophy in Sport made Science in Earnest* anonymously—because he apprehended that, if known, it might compromise his professional position. For it is by no means an uncommon prejudice, still prevalent among city men, that a person who has written a book, and still more one who has written a poem, is good for nothing in the way of business. Yet SHARON TURNER, though an excellent historian, was no worse a solicitor on that account; while the brothers HORACE and JAMES SMITH, authors of *The Rejected Addresses*, were men of such eminence in their profession, that they were selected to fill the important and lucrative post of solicitors to the Admiralty, and they filled it admirably.

It was while the late Mr. BRODERIP, the barrister, was acting as a London police magistrate, that he was attracted to the study of natural history, in which he occupied the greater part of his leisure. He wrote the principal articles on the subject for the *Penny Cyclopædia*, besides several seperate works of great merit, more particularly the *Zoological Recreations*, and *Leaves from the Note-book of a Naturalist*. It is recorded of him that, though he devoted so much of his time to the production of his works, as well as to the Zoological Society and their admirable establishment in Regent's Park, of which he was one of the founders, his studies never interfered with the real business of his life, nor is it known that a single question was ever raised upon his conduct or his decisions. And while Mr. BRODERIP devoted himself to natural history, the late Lord Chief Baron POLLOCK devoted his leisure to natural science, recreating himself in the practice of photography and the study of mathematics, in both of which he was thoroughly proficient.

Among literary bankers we find the names of ROGERS, the poet; ROSCOE, of Liverpool, the biographer of LORENZO DE MEDICI; RICARDO, the author of *Political Economy and Taxation*; GROTE, the author of the *History of Greece*; Sir JOHN LUBBOCK, the scientific antiquarian; and SAMUEL BAILEY, of Sheffield, the author of *Essays on the Formation and Publication of Opinions*, beside various important works on ethics, political economy and philosophy.—*From Character, by Samuel Smiles.*

Statistics for the Week.

Fourteen hundred and ten persons were arrested by the Police in this City last week.

There were reported at the Health Department, last week, 594 deaths, 491 births, 137 marriages, and 39 still births. There were twenty-one deaths from small-pox during the week, being a decrease of three compared with the preceding week.

THE MILLER INQUIRY.

The Examination of Witnesses Resumed Yesterday—The Mysterious Check of the Commonwealth Company—The Miller Life Bill.

The Miller investigation was resumed yesterday by the Legislative Committee, Mr. TOBEY presiding.

Mr. HENRY W. JOHNSON requested to be allowed to correct his statement of Friday in one particular. He had been under the impression that the $4,500 paid to Mr. HAMMOND had been paid with a check of the Company. He had since found that he gave his own check for the amount to Mr. HAMMOND on May 12, 1871, which was some weeks after the examination had been concluded.

In answer to questions from Mr. TOBEY, Mr. JOHNSON said the check had been drawn on the Corn Exchange Bank to the order of Mr. HAMMOND. The witness was general attorney and counsel for the Knickerbocker Life Insurance Company, had attended the examination, and took notes of the testimony. The examination was continued at different times, and occupied several days. The witness had thought it necessary to have counsel, but he declined to state why he employed Mr. HAMMOND.

Mr. TOBEY asked if there were any questions of law arising during the examination, which question Mr. JOHNSON declined to answer. Mr. TOBEY further asked if the witness had ever consulted Mr. HAMMOND on questions of law, and this the witness also declined to answer, adding that he declined answering on the ground that he had some doubts as to the question of privilege. If he had read the resolution under which the Committee were acting, he might then be able to determine how far he ought to answer such questions.

A copy of the resolution was produced, after reading which Mr. JOHNSON said he did not think the Committee was authorized to inquire into the opinions of witnesses, or as to what they did with regard to counsel. The examination of this witness was therefore discontinued.

THE COMMONWEALTH CHECK.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President of the National Trust Company, was next placed on the stand: The witness said that he knew nothing of a check being drawn in blank by the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company on the National Trust Company; he knew the officers of the Company and understood that the Company kept an account at that bank.

Mr. MILLER here said that he had been assured by the Committee that both Mr. HAWES and Mr. FOWLER would have been produced as witnesses, and he had certainly expected they would have been put on the stand.

Mr. MANGAM said he had never paid any checks drawn by the Company; he was present at a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company when they passed the resolution for certain extensive repairs; there were two meetings, at the first of which Mr. MILLER opposed the motion; he had heard Mr. DARIUS M. DOUGHTY, the Secretary say——

Mr. MILLER said he was opposed to this kind of evidence, as to what others had said; he objected to this hearsay kind of evidence, when witnesses were to be had; why not produce the witnesses themselves? He had been subjected to abuse on all sorts of hearsay evidence, and he thought it was time that some protection should be had against such wild calumny.

Mr. TOBEY asked the witness if Mr. HAWES or Mr. FOWLER were in the City, and was answered in the affirmative, so far as the witness knew. At the request of the Chairman, the witness gave the addresses of those gentlemen, and the examination was discontinued.

THE MILLER LIFE BILL.

THEODORE R. WETMORE, Vice-President of the Security Life Insurance Company, was then called: He said, in answer to Mr. BARNES, that he had been Vice-President of the Company since 1861; he had paid the usual charge of one-fifth of one per cent. for the transfer of securities deposited with the Insurance Department at Albany; he placed in evidence the invoice of such transfer, showing the fee to be $200 on the transfer of $100,000 of stock, and notarial charges $5 50; this was paid by check. Mr. BARNES then asked if the Company had subscribed to a list for the purpose of securing the passage of the Miller Life bill. The witness said a subscription list had been presented by Mr. LAWRENCE in the Spring of 1871, and he had been asked to subscribe to it; the list was a mere memorandum, and the sum required was $20,000, of which the Security Insurance Company was asked to subscribe $1,500; he had paid a check for that amount, drawn to the order of Mr. LAWRENCE; he understood the money was raised to secure the passage of what was known as the Miller Life bill; the name of the Security Insurance Company was the last on the list, upon which were the following: Mutual, $3,500; Equitable, $3,500; New-York, $3,500; Knickerbocker, $3,000; United States, $2,500; Continental, $2,500, and Security, $1,500; he understood the above corporations were in favor of the bill, as by it could be ascertained what was to be done, and what the companies were liable to; the principal features of the bill were received with favor; the witness had not studied the amendments as they were offered in the House; he knew nothing of any other names being added after the signature of the Security Insurance Company had been put on the list; he understood at the time that the other companies had paid their subscriptions, and that the amount asked for was all that was needed; the witness had had some doubts since that transaction that he might have been imposed upon, and that the other subscribers had not paid the amount affixed to their names.

In reply to Mr. MILLER the witness said he knew nothing of him, MILLER, in the transaction, except so far as the conversation with Mr. LAWRENCE was concerned. He had been requested to make up the amount to be used in the passage of the bill; but Mr. LAWRENCE did not say how it was to be used. Mr. LAWRENCE had the list with the name of the Security Insurance Company for $1,500, and the witness paid the amount with a check to LAWRENCE's order. The Life bill had been the subject of considerable discussion. The law, as it previously stood, was scattered and uncertain, and it was generally thought that the new bill would be an improvement. Nothing was said how the money was to be used. Mr. LAWRENCE was a Republican, and President of the Continental Life Insurance Company. The witness did not know where LAWRENCE could be found at present. He had heard, about two weeks ago, that LAWRENCE had gone out of the City. The bill did not become law. The witness had signed a document addressed to Mr. MILLER, and knew what it was. He had never received either threat or inducement from Mr. MILLER on the subject, and had never paid him any money.

THE AMICABLE MUTUAL LIFE.

JAMES F. R. HADDEN of New-Jersey, Secretary of the Amicable Mutual Life Insurance Company, was next called and examined by Mr. TOBEY. He had been Secretary of the Company since the organization on March 17th, 1869; the affairs of the Company were examined into on March 17th, 1871, by Messrs. SOUTHWICK and COLDRIDGE, under the direction of Mr. MILLER; the investigation occupied two or three days; they had all the books and papers before them; they knew of the deposit at Albany, and went through the statements of accounts and the ledgers; about fifteen or sixteen hours were consumed in the work during the two or three days; Mr. KENDALL, the Vice-President, paid $200 for the work done, but to whom the witness could not recollect; counsel was not employed, and the examination was not made at the request of the Company.

In reply to Mr. BARNES, the witness said the gross assets of the Company were over $200,000; being over $100,000 above the deposits at Albany; the assets consisted of the usual items; the deposit had been in United States stock; the examination was deemed expedient, but was not made at the request of the Company; $400 had been paid on account of transfer of stock, at the rate of one-fifth of one per cent.; there had been two transfers, of $100,000 from United States stock to New-York stock, and then from New-York stock to bonds and mortgages; Mr. MILLER had been paid the $400 in person by check, with $6 extra for notorial fees; there had been no bill presented; a letter had been received from the Insurance Department for the first $200, but not for the other; the bonds and mortgages had been received from the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, of which WILLIAM M. TWEED, Jr., had been appointed receiver; WILLIAM M. TWEED, Sr., held $20,000 worth of stock in the Amicable Insurance Company. The Company paid ninety-five per cent. for the bonds and mortgages. The witness thought the titles had been examined into, as the bill of SEWELL & PEARCE for such examination had been paid. He thought the property had been appraised by Mr. TAPPAN, but did not recollect who was his associates. The witness thought he could produce the receipts for the examination and appraisement. The Amicable Insurance Company were reinsuring their risks with the Guardian Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the business was then in progress. Mr. KENDALL was formerly Secretary of the Great Western line.

In reply to Mr. MILLER, the witness said the fees for examining the bonds and mortgages were paid to lawyers outside the Insurance Department, and was entirely a matter of arrangement.

THE COMMONWEALTH CHECK AGAIN.

HENRY E. SHAFT, clerk for the Receiver of the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, was called and examined by Mr. BARNES. He had heard of the report about a $1,000 check having been issued in blank, but had not found the check. He had found other checks belonging to the Company. (He produced the stub check-book, showing that a check, No. 627, had been drawn on the Continental National Bank under date of Nov. 11, 1870, for $1,000; but that erasures had been made on that part of the stub which should contain the name of the payer and the purpose for which it was drawn.) He had searched for the check, but could not find it. The checks should be in the hands of the Receiver, but he did not think they were all there. WILLIAM C. COOPER and the Receiver had access to the checks, as well as the witness, but no one else, to his knowledge. Mr. TWEED, the Receiver, was out West at the present time. He thought that was the only check drawn to blank in the stub-book, in which there were about 715 stubs of checks; the stub should express the payee and the purpose, besides the number and amount; but there has been erasures on the stub. (The witness then produced the cash book, and on page 33, under date of Nov. 11, 1870, found an entry of "Revenue $10," and on Nov. 22, 1870, paid to "JOHN FOWLER, Jr., as counsel, $1,650," apparently written over an erasure.) The witness said he could swear that the entry had been written over an erasure, at least so far as any person could swear to anything he had not seen done.

In reply to Mr. MILLER, the witness said he had read Mr. DOUGHTY's testimony, and there was a discrepancy between his testimony and the books. There did not appear to be any erasures of date, but only of the names. There were twelve or fifteen checks in existence for which there were no corresponding entries, making a difference of $11,000 or $12,000. In one case he had applied for the payment of a supposed unpaid premium, and was shown a check for the amount indorsed by D. M. DOUGHTY. The receipt of this money was never placed to the credit of the person from whom it was received, nor charged to Mr. DOUGHTY's account. The Receiver, therefore, could not collect the amount. (The check was put in evidence.) He had found checks, drawn for losses, raised from their original amounts. A check for $124 was raised to $1,124. These checks were in the possession of the Receiver.

THE ASTOR FIRE COMPANY.

JAMES YEREANCE, formerly Secretary of the Astor Fire Insurance Company, volunteered his testimony in contradiction of the statement made on Friday, by DAVID S. MANNERS, that he, YEREANCE, had told him, MANNERS, that if he had known how to manage MILLER, the New-Amsterdam Fire Insurance Company would not have been wound up. Mr. YEREANCE denied ever saying anything of the kind.

In reply to Mr. MILLER, the witness said he was Secretary of the Astor Fire Insurance Company up to the failure on the day of the Chicago fire; FRANCIS M. BIXBY was appointed the first receiver, and remained in that position for nearly two months, when he resigned, and the witness was appointed in his stead; witness paid nothing to secure the appointment, and, as far as he knew, Mr. MILLER had nothing to do, either directly or indirectly, with influencing the appointment.

FRANCIS M. BIXBY gave testimony as to his conduct as Receiver of the British Commercial and Commonwealth Fire Insurance Companies from the Fall of 1869 to May, 1870, and exhibited a balance sheet of the moneys that came into his hands, and how the same were disaosed of. He added that the litigation of the case was over before Mr. MILLER entered upon his duties.

THE COMMONWEALTH CHECK ONCE MORE.

JOHN FOWLER, Jr., attorney and counsel for the Commonwealth Fire Insurance Company, testified, in answer to Mr. BARNES, that he had had nothing to do with the examination made in the Fall preceding the dissolution of the Company; he knew nothing of the $1,000 check; the sum of $1,000 had been paid him at one time by the President for services as counsel, but he could not remember the precise date of the occurrence; he had received several thousand dollars from the Company; without reference to his books he could not tell whether he had received $1,650 from the Company on Nov. 22, 1870; it was impossible for him to recollect it; the $1,000 was paid him on general account for services; he had paid no one to influence the examination of the Company's affairs; he had often been called in consultation; he had no recollection of a check in blank, and thought he gave a receipt for the $1,000; he called at the office for some money—they being indebted to him—and received the $1,000 in United States notes; he had never received a check for that amount; he could not tell dates without referring to his books; having been the counsel for the Company for several years, ever since Mr. N. B. HOXEY resigned, whenever he wanted money he applied for it; the $1,000 were not given for any special service; he had received money either with or without presenting a bill of items, and had often rendered bills for specific services; he knew nothing of the contents of the Company's books, having no recollection of seeing the entries, and had had nothing either directly or indirectly to do with Mr. MILLER in the matter, not knowing him at the time in question.

Mr. ROWLAND, who had been subpœnaed, did not answer to his name, and the examination was therefore adjourned until Monday morning, at 10½ o'clock.

THE STOKES TRIAL.

Refusal of the Motion to Set Aside the Indictment by Direction of the Court—An Appeal from the Decision of Judge Cardozo.

The court-room of Oyer and Terminer was crowded early yesterday morning by a miscellaneous gathering, that represented almost every phase of society. When the prisoner entered with Sheriff BRENNAN an audible murmur rose, and all eyes were directed to him. One of the counsel, Mr. MCKEON, rose to say that from some applause which had been uttered by the crowd the day before, and the sneers and hisses against his client, he felt assured that there was a conspiracy either to overcome the counsel for Mr. STOKES, or to influence public opinion. He understood that there were twenty-five men in the employ of a powerful corporation, who attended every day for those purposes, and he would call upon the Sheriff to station some of his men among the public.

Mr. GRAHAM said that he had full knowledge of such a band, even knew the man who headed them; and that among them there were some who would not scruple to shoot the counsel as well as the prisoner. He would therefore join in the request proffered by his brother counsel.

Sheriff BRENNAN said, smilingly, that he had already looked after the matter, and that a dozen of his men were already scattered through the crowd taking observations.

The Court was then formally opened, and Judge CARDOZO read a lengthy rejoinder to the arguments of the counsel against the validity of the Grand Jury, upholding the indictment against STOKES, but pointing out that the prisoner could appeal, on many of the points suggested, to the Court of final resort. The facts as stated concerning the drawing of the panel were undoubtedly true, but they did not create any prejudice against the prisoner.

Mr. GRAHAM excepted generally and specifically against the decision of the Court, and also against all the remarks and instructions to the jury upon the issue. Mr. MCKEON also excepted. The jury by the direction of the Court then found a verdict for the people and against the prisoner, on the plea set up of replication by Mr. STOKES' counsel.

Mr. GRAHAM—I want the jury polled and I want to see if their verdict was voluntary, or if they were compelled to render it. The request was denied, and an exception taken thereto.

Mr. GRAHAM then asked that the counsel for the defense have twenty days to prepare and settle a bill of exceptions, and that the bill of exceptions as settled by the Court be entered upon the record. He also asked for a suspension of the sentence until this question was determined upon.

Judge CARDOZO—I will do so for the present. The jury was then discharged.

Mr. VAN HOLLAND—(a juror)—If your Honor please, here is an article from a Sunday paper to which I beg to call your attention. With all due respect to you, I have put my life twice in jeopardy for my character. I have met the mob of New-York twice, and I am prepared to meet it again if my character is assailed.

Judge CARDOZO—If this article contains any reflection at all it is upon the counsel and they are able to bear it.

Mr. GRAHAM—Your Honor has power to punish any paper for a libel on a juror.

Judge CARDOZO—This is no libel on the juror.

Mr. VAN HOLLAND (excitedly)—There is the word "money."

Mr. GRAHAM—They cannot caricature the proceedings of this Court.

Judge CARDOZO—That reference to money is meant for the counsel only.

Mr. VAN HOLLAND—Every man in the jury is stigmatized here, and I will never again serve my country until the Grand Jury system is shown up. A sadder spectacle I never saw in a Court than that of the Judge on this bench. Oh! if I had a rich father I might be a Judge, too.

Judge CARDOZO—Keep quiet, please, if you can.

Mr. VAN HOLLAND—The country is in danger from the mob, and the four men who once ruled this City. I have evidence of a plot on their part in my house.

Judge CARDOZO interrupted Mr. VAN HOLLAND in the midst of his remarks, and adjourned the case until Monday, the 25th inst.

Police Promotions, Transfers, and Dismissals.

The Board of Police met yesterday. Acting Capt. WM. H. VAN DUSEN, of the Third Precinct, was promoted to the full Captaincy of that Precinct, and Acting Sergt. MICHAEL H. SWIFT, of the Twenty-seventh Precinct, was made full Sergeant. The resignation of Sergt. JOHN KELLY, of the Thirty-first Precinct, was tendered and accepted. Patrolmen THOMAS FITZSIMMONS, of the Sixteenth Precinct, and THOMAS H. CROSSETT, of the Twentieth Precinct, were dismissed for intoxication.

Late in the afternoon President SMITH announced the following transfers:

Capts. Wm. H. Clinchy, from Twenty-fifth to Fourteenth Precinct; A. J. Allaire, from Fourth to Twenty-fifth Precinct; John J. Mount, from Fourteenth to Seventh Precinct; Michael J. Murphy, from Seventh to Eleventh; Ira S. Garland, from Eleventh to Thirtieth Precinct; Charles McDonnell, from Thirtieth to Thirteenth Precinct; Wm. H. Van Dusen, from Third to First Precinct; J. J. Williamson, from Sixteenth to Third Precinct; J. H. Petty, from Thirteenth to Sixteenth Precinct; Chas. Ulman, from First to Fourth Precinct.

Sergts. W. W. Dilks, from Thirteenth to Fifth Precinct; M. M. Rooney, from Eighteenth to Sixteenth Precinct; Josiah A. Westervelt, from Sixteenth to Eighteenth Precinct.

Acting Sergt. Henry Stitsbury, from Fifth to Thirteenth Precinct.

CASTLE GARDEN.

The Investigation Continued Yesterday—Testimony of Commissioners Willman, Barr, Wallach and Others—The Boot and Shoe Swindle.

The Subcommittee of the Assembly Committee on Commerce and Navigation, Messrs. BENNETT, JUDD, GRIB and CAMPBELL, resumed their inquiries into the affairs of the Commissioners of Emigration at 10 A. M., yesterday, at Castle Garden, with Mr. BENNETT in the Chair. RICHARD O'GORMAN, the President of the Commissioners, said that he called a meeting of the Board to give the Committee an opportunity of summoning them as witnesses.

GEORGE W. DALY was the first called, and said: He was a store-keeper, and a United States detective officer at Castle Garden; had observed the manner in which the emigrants have been imposed upon; in 1865 they were charged ten cents for a loaf of bread weighing three ounces less than what it ought to have weighed. The witness said he had reported to Mr. CASSERLY impositions practiced on Swedish emigrants, and no attention has been paid to his complaints; it was a common case, he said, for emigrants to be induced to sell their gold at 95 when the quoted price in town was 105; Mr. CASSERLY would never heed complaints. The witness, in answer to the Chairman, said he had not been inside Castle Garden before for six years, and knew nothing of the abuses that now exist in the Emigration Bureau; if the Institution is conducted now as it was five years ago, there is no department of it that is not rotten.

ANDREAS WILLMAN, a member of the Emigration Commission, a hotel-keeper at Sharon Springs, and Collector of Internal Revenue: Was satisfied with the present management of the Commission; sometimes overcharges for provisions to emigrants were made, but were always rectified; prices for meat, which was supplied by special contract, were excessive; certain persons got about ten per cent. commission on the sale of railroad tickets to emigrants; witness, as a friend to the Germans, was satisfied that the German emigrant was fairly treated; this Board was equally divided as a political body.

Mr. WILLIAM R. BARR, an agent of the Erie Railroad, a member of the Emigrant Commission since May, 1870: Thought that his appointment might harmonize the differences that might occur between the Erie Railroad and the Emigration Bureau. Three railroads are in competition for the transportation of emigrants; the charges are all alike; Erie allows a commission of ten per cent. to the brokers of passengers, to the steam-ship companies, and the agents; the emigrant buys the ticket himself; is not allowed the ten per cent; the other railroads allow the same percentage. Speaking of the rates of charge on the Erie Road, the witness said: Our rate for emigrant baggage is ten per. cent. less than that of ordinary passengers; to a first-class passenger we allow 100 pounds of baggage, to an emigrant eighty pounds, because the emigrant pays less fare; we charge $1 20 per hundred pounds for freight to Buffalo, and emigrant's baggage $1 80; we think that emigrant's baggage, as a rule, is more valuable, and requires more handling; the rates charged by the three companies are the same.

Mr. WILLY WALLACH, a member of the Board of Emigration, placed on the list of Commissioners by the German Society, belongs to the Castle Garden Committee. In his testimony he stated he had granted relief to poor families in the City on the ground that instead of going to Ward's Island, by timely relief he may be enabled to get into a way of business and keep his family together; he was satisfied with the treatment emigrants receive; KING, a purchasing agent for Castle Garden, he did not consider an industrious or active man; the prices that KING was paying were too high; had heard that he was a relative of WM. M. TWEED, and was anxious to get rid of him; was under the impression that there were too many officials in Castle Garden; not more than three or four places could have been dispensed with. Mr. CAMPBELL here stated that the rumor that KING was a relative of WM. M. TWEED is unfounded. Mr. WALLACH spoke favorably of the Erie Railway, and expressed it as his opinion that the disposal of tickets should be left with the Commissioners. The constant competition between the agents of the three lines caused the chief abuses to which the emigrants are subjected, and if this competition did not exist, the fares would without doubt, be lower; if the railroad companies would have confidence in the Commissioners, and allow them to furnish the emigrants tickets, the tickets could be sold cheaper and with less inconvenience to the emigrants; there were many removals from office during the first six months of his holding the position of Commissioner, and the new officers were principally appointed by Mr. FREAR; about $1,000,000 of the emigrants pass through the hands of the Exchange brokers during the year; Dr. KESSLER was removed for political reasons; Dr. BETZEL was appointed in his place, and removed on account of incompetence; not professional incompetence, but from inability to speak and write English sufficiently well to be understood; the bills of the New-York Printing Company were very extravagant; a paid commission would be of greater benefit to the emigrants; the Commissioners could then give more time to their duty, and could dispense with many of the officials; a paid commission of five ought to receive a salary of $10,000 per year each.

Mr. JAS. E. HEDGES, a shoe-maker, was next called and said: The Commissioners of Emigration, through Mr. E. F. BACON, bought boots and shoes from him for the emigrants; Mr. KING did not buy personally; the goods were sold at the lowest market price; on Sept. 1, 1870, he sold a case of men's carpet slippers at 60 cents per pair, and they were charged by KING to the Commissioners at $1; he sold one case of boots at 95 cents, which were sold to the Commissioners at $1 50; a case of women's boots, for which $100 was charged, the Commissioners paid $1 50; a case of shoes at 80 cents a pair was sold to the Commissioners at $1 20; in all KING made from twenty-five to fifty-five per cent. on the transactions with the Commissioners; witness collected the money from the Commissioners, and then paid KING, through BACON, the difference between the two prices. The witness was asked by Mr. O'GORMAN whether he did not consider it his duty to report such transactions to the Commissioners. The Chairman interposed and said that it was not the witness' duty to teach the Commissioners their duty.

Mr. JOHN S. WILLIAMS, of the firm of WILLIAMS & GUION, said he paid the City Chamberlain $1 50 a head for passengers. This head-money used to be $2 50. The reduction in the head money is the Company's profit. There was a sum of money collected from the steam-ship companies paid to a lawyer to get this head money reduced. The lawyer's name was NOLAN, and he got twenty-five per cent. from each company for the amount of money saved in one year by the reduction of the head money. This firm brings over about 30,000 passengers annually. Mr. NOLAN engineered the law for reducing the head money through the Legislature, on the plea that he represented to the Legislature that the reduction would increase the numbers of emigrants and reduce the fares. The fares have not been reduced in consequence. This reduction was made during the last Legislature. The total number of emigrants arriving in the port of New-York last year was 229,000, so that the saving in the head money is $229,000, out of which Mr. NOLAN is supposed to receive twenty-five per cent. The head money ought to be reduced still further. The Commissioners have been of service to the emigrants, but still they have spent far too much money in their management. It would be desirable to have a representative of one of the steam-ship lines in the Commission of Emigration.

Mr. LEONARD R. WELLS, the Warden of Ward's Island testified that he inspected all the articles and goods that come on the Island; when Mr. KING was purchaser, he observed that the price of articles increased; the quality of boots and shoes were very inferior; Mr. IRVING always had the contract for furnishing the meat; he has the contract now; he charges six cents per pound for soup meat, eight cents for roasting beef, and nine cents for mutton, which is lower than the tariff of last year; a great advantage would be derived by the Commissioners not allowing emigrants who have been any time in the country to return to Ward's Island. KING made all the purchases; the sick emigrant ought to be cared for five years, but a strong and healthy person ought not be cared for by the Commissioners for more than two years.

Mr. ROBERT NEUMANN, a chaplain in Castle Garden daily for seven years, thought everything in the Emigration Department has evinced improvement.

Mr. THOMAS CANARY, a livery-stable keeper, said he had a contract to remove the emigrants and their baggage at forty cents per piece, regardless of size or weight, from the Garden up to Fiftieth-street; Senator NORTON was interested with him in this business, which amounts to about $20,000 collected directly from the emigrants themselves; seven or eight thousand dollars a year profit is made thus; Senator NORTON left my business because there was not enough money in it.

Mr. RICHARD O'GORMAN testified that he considered the affairs of the institution much improved since the appointment of the new Board; had heard complaints, but always found the Board ready to adjust them; when he advocated the reduction of the head money he thought that the ship-owners would reduce the fares; knew nothing about NOLAN; did not think that the Federal Government could manage this Institution any better. It is said that no emigrant can get his bagge without paying ten cents; no such rule exists now, it was abolished in 1866; last year there was a reserve fund of $356,000, which the building of a new lunatic asylum and other expenses had greatly reduced; the head money does not now pay for the support of the emigrant; about $100,000 of the reserve fund had been exhausted in the support of the emigrant.

JOHN COONAN, Chief Clerk of the Landing Bureau, said that there are a certain number of boarding-house-keepers allowed in the Garden, who have to give an account of the number of people they take away; if complaints are made against them, they are not allowed to enter the Garden again; the coffee and bread sold in the Garden to the emigrants are both good.

Mr. JAMES LYNCH, a member of the Commission and President of the Irish Emigrant Society, said the object of the Society is to aid and protect emigrants from Ireland, and also to furnish them with drafts upon the old country to save them from being victimized by bogus banks.

Mr. BERNARD CASSERLY, being called: I have nothing to do, directly or indirectly, with a boarding-house or restaurant; never received any emolument, directly or indirectly, other than his salary for his services rendered; Mr. WM. M. TWEED never directly exercised any influence on this Board, but he has recommended people for appointment.

In answer to a question from Mr. CASSERLY, the Chairman said that he was perfectly satisfied with the evidence given by him on the last examination. The investigation then adjourned, the Chairman announcing that should the Committee deem a further examination necessary, they would notify the Commissioners.

MILITARY GOSSIP.

In the case of Capt. Bird W. Spencer, Company K, Ninth Regiment, accused of cowardice at the July riots, it appears that the evidence, as adduced before the Court, does not appear to warrant a reasonable belief that Capt. Spencer could be convicted of the charges preferred if brought to a trial before a court-martial, but, on the contrary, clearly shows that he did receive a wound, from the effects of which, as Dr. Colville testifies, he has not yet fully recovered. Lieut.-Col. DUNN, of the Eighth Regiment, President of the Court, recommends that the charges against Capt. Spencer be dismissed, and Gen. Varian has accordingly restored the accused to his command.

As a sequel to the acquittal of Capt. Bird, of the Ninth Regiment, the members of Company K have requested Lieut. H. P. Bacon, his accuser, to resign his position and leave the Regiment.

Extensive preparations are being made at Providence, R. I., for a reunion of the artillery officers of the Army of the Potomac in this City, on Wednesday, the 6th inst. The meeting will be held in the rooms of the Marine Artillery, at 12, Meridian. A large number of officers from different States have signified their intention of being present, including Generals Hunt, Barry, and Ledlie, Colonel Ritchie, Major Mink and Captain John H. Howell. The President of the Society of the Artillery of the Army of the Potomac, General C. S. Wainwright, has been unremitting in his efforts to render the present reunion entirely successful.

Col. Krehbiel, of the Ninety-sixth Regiment, has been discharged the service.

Col. Henry Wilson, one of the oldest, if not, indeed, the very oldest, of the retired officers of the United States Army, died recently at New-Orleans. Col. Wilson first entered the army in the year 1813, and was engaged actively in service until his resignation at the commencement of the late war between the States. His first service was with Gen. Jackson in Florida, and he participated in the Black Hawk war and the hostilities against the Seminole Indians. In the Mexican war he was more than once brevetted for galiant and meritorious conduct, and on the taking of Vera Cruz was appointed by Gen. Scott Military Governor of the city. He was then Lieutenant-Colonel of the First Infantry, but subsequently became Colonel of the Seventh Infantry, which rank he held at the breaking out of the late war. He then resigned his commission, which, on the recommendation of Gen. Scott, was promptly accepted. For nearly fifty years he had been in the military service of his country, and the fidelity with which he discharged his duty is shown by the fact that, during the whole of his career, he never had a charge of any kind preferred against him.

The Ninth Massachusetts Regiment are already making preparations for their visit to New-York next Summer. The command will come by the Old Colony and Newport, and return by the Boston and Providence. It is proposed to make stops only at Providence and New-Haven on their return. It is expected Gilmore's Band will be engaged for the trip. The intention seems to be to make the trip one week long, and during the early part of June next.

In the Forty-seventh Regiment of Williamsburg, Major H. H. Rogers has been unanimously elected Lieutenant-Colonel. He has been a member of the regiment since its organization, and has always devoted himself with enthusiasm to forward its interests. He has passed through every subordinate grade and possesses all the qualifications for the command to which he has been elected. Capt. A. C. Bush, of Company I, Thirteenth Regiment, succeeds Col. Rogers, as Major of the Forty-seventh. His election, as in the former case, was unanimous. Major Bush was a private of C Company, Forty-seventh Regiment. He subsequently removed to the Western District and joined the Twenty-third Regiment. Subsequently he attached himself to the Thirteenth Regiment, and raised Company I, of which he took command.

Both branches of the Maine Legislature on Wednesday unanimously elected Ex-Gov. Chamberlain a Major-General of militia. Senator Spaulding, of Sagadahoc, explained that this was desired by the officers of Bowdoin College, to aid them in perfecting their plans for affording military instruction in that College.

It is reported that the Eighty-seventh Royal Irish Fusiliers, from Malta, will relieve the Sixty-first Regiment, now in garrison at Halifax.

Capt. Robert M. Dysart, of Lebanon, Penn., while on a visit to this City, was taken sick and died on the 25th inst.; illness resulting from wound received in action during the late rebellion. Capt. Dysart was born in Lancaster, Penn., Jan. 18, 1837; entered the Union Army Oct. 8, 1861, as a First Lieutenant Company I, Seventy-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteers, Col. Hambright; afterward promoted for gallantry in action to Captaincy Company C, same regiment, and again to staff of Gen. Starkweather, Army of the Cumberland, with whom he remained until the close of the war; was wounded twice.

The Ninth Massachusetts Regiment, of Boston, has been rather inactive for some time past, but its commander proposes to place it in excellent condition ere the advent of Summer.

Capt. J. G. Davenport, of Company C, Eighth Regiment, has won the medal offered to the member securing the largest number of recruits.

A court-martial will convene at the armory, March 18, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of delinquent non-commissioned officers and privates of the First Regiment. Major Henry C. Perley is detailed as President of the court-martial. Ordnance Sergt. McNab, Commissary-Sergt. Hoagland, and Hospital Steward Rogers are to report to Major Perley for duty at the court-martial.

Fires in this City—Report of the Fire-Marshal.

At 3½ o'clock yesterday morning, a fire occurred in a rear room on the top floor of the frame building, No. 138 Clinton-place, occupied as a dwelling by EDWARD MULLIGAN, causing $2,000 loss to furniture, &c.; insured for $2,800. The second floor of the building is occupied by JOHN LINDAM, as a club-room; damage by water $1,000, no insurance. The first floor is occupied by FELIX LARKIN as a liquor-store; damage by water $1,000, no insurance. The fire extended to the adjoining building, No. 136 Clinton-place, occupied by E. SANDKUHL, merchant tailor, whose stock, furniture, &c., were damaged to the extent of $200 by water. The building is owned by GEO. W. WOODFORD, and is damaged to the amount of $2,000. Mr. MULLIGAN was sick in bed and unable to move, and when the fire broke out was carried out of the burning building in blankets by his friends.

Shortly after 7 o'clock yesterday morning, BERNARD GALLAGHER, an employe at the straw-hat factory of AARON PRICE, lighted a bunch of straw and entered the basement to examine the boiler. While there he accidentally set fire to some loose straw, and before the flames could be extinguished, damage to the extent of $500 was sustained; insured.

At 11 o'clock yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the ceiling of the second floor of the extensive building owned by the Robbins & Appleton American Watch Company, No. 1 Bond-street, which is occupied by the watch company and a large number of manufacturing jewelers and watchmakers. The fire was first discovered in the ceiling of a room occupied by CARTER, HAWKINS & DOWD, and extended to the rooms above on the third floor, occupied by MULFORD & CO., and J. E. ROBERTS & CO.; thence through the partitions, into the hall of the third floor. The firemen, under Chief-Engineer PERLEY and Engineer BATES, succeeded in extinguishing the flames in a very short time. The damage to the stock and fixtures of MULFORD & CO., CARTER, HAWKINS & DOWD, and J. E. ROBERTS & CO. will not exceed $600. The building is damaged to the extent of $2,000, and is fully insured. The fire is supposed to have originated from the steam heating apparatus, and an investigation is being made by Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON.

Fire-Marshal MCSPEDON reports 125 fires for the last month, 54 of which occurred in dwellings, 4 in grocery-stores, 4 in stables, 4 in tailor-shops, 3 in screw and planing mills, and the remaining 56 all classified under 41 different heads. The total loss is estimated at $95,665, of which $31,295 was on buildings and $64,370 on contents. The amount of uninsured loss was $35,265, about equally divided between buildings and their contents, and being 36.86 per cent. of the total loss. Amount of insurance on buildings $279,233, and on stock, &c., $174,500, making a total of $453,733.

Among the causes of fires, petroleum and its products still remain prominent. Seventeen fires were caused by kerosene and liquid gas; 16 by over-heated stoves, furnaces, stove-pipes, &c.; 19 by foul and defective chimneys; 6 by defective heating apparatus; 37 by careless use of lights, matches, &c.; 4 by spontaneous combustion of rubbish, oil-rags, oil in sawdust, &c.; 3 were of incendiary origin; 4 not yet ascertained, and the remainder originated from a variety of supposed accidental causes.

THE DISMAL TOMBS.

Scenes at the Early Morning Session of the Police Court—How the Night Criminals are Disposed of.

The site of the Tombs, in Centre-street, is in the midst of a dull uninviting locality, for permanent possession of which a very even struggle is maintained by vice and commerce. It is the last place in the world where the lounger would stroll in search of recreation. Nothing breaks the severe monotony of dirty brick houses until you come to the Tombs building. The exterior of the Tombs is by no means inviting, and in fact if it had been the desire of the architect to erect something that should strike terror into the hearts of offenders he could scarcely have designed a building more suitable for that purpose than the present one. But familiarity breeds contempt, and the seven granite columns whose strange capitals seem to frown upon the audacious ones that mount the broad steps are now a chosen lounging place for the very class which furnishes most victims to its chambers of law. Perhaps there may be some fascination in the hieroglyphs and the mystic carvings that adorn its friezes and its architraves. The winged globe with the serpent twining round it may have some odic power by which those who have passed under its portals must come again and again until friendly Death steps in and takes them away from their degradation, to begin life again in other spheres and under happier auspices. It certainly is a fact that the high priests of this temple of Justice, the Police Magistrates, see before them continually the same faces.

In Winter time the early morning business of the Tombs commences at 8½ or 9 o'clock. At about that hour, yesterday, the reporter of the TIMES made his visit to the place. The Justice had not yet arrived, but the seats provided for the public were already fully occupied, those in front by policemen waiting to give account of their captives, those behind by loungers who apparently had nothing else to do. The majority of these chewed tobacco with much perseverance, but some brought their breakfast with them and ate it with perfect appetite and sang-froid. Opposite to these seats were the dais and row of desks provided for the Justice and his clerks, fortified by a perfect labyrinth of railing. On the right hand of this the place of honor was the place of shame, the corner railed off for the prisoners. This was partitioned to separate the females and males. It was fairly filled, though the Chief Clerk, who was very affable and communicative, spoke of it as a dull morning, and said that Sunday was the time to see the room in its full glory. Four-fifths of the occupants of the den in the corner were up for intoxication, emphasized in some cases by disorderly conduct. And there were as many drunken women as men. But there was a marked difference between the two. One-third of the men in limbo for this offense were respectable. Some had handsome overcoats all stained and filthied, some had handsome watches and snowy sleeve-buttons, and some were manifestly decent workmen. The well-dressed ones seemed to realize the shame of the position, and leaned against the railing with their heads down, turning their backs upon their comrades in shame. The women sat patiently in the background, neither particularly ashamed, nor yet particularly at their ease.

But with the women there was not one who could be claimed as decent. Upon all the brand of vice had made a deep imprint, searing the flesh and giving it diabolical colors and twists. They were all arrested, either for being intoxicated or for worse offenses. Horrible as they looked, there was no doubt that they had in many instances seen better days. The affable Clerk said that most of them had been the petted inmates of fashionable resorts of the infamous, caressed and flattered by the *jeunesse dorée* of the City, jeweled and ringed by spendthrift gamblers and prodigal Tammanyites. Step by step they come down, until in about eight years they make the trip from Twenty-seventh-street to the death-rattle in a penitentiary hospital. On this downward road the wheels are greased for the first three or four years by champagne, and they make their appearance only occasionally in the court of the winged globe. But the pleasant days of Moet and Chandon give place speedily to the long, gloomy reign of whisky, under whose tyranny their visits to the Tombs become more and more frequent until they become old regulars.

It is pitiful to read the names upon the roll—the pet, caressing names, Minnie Smith, Daisy Burns—and to see the horrible, bleared, bloated, discolored faces, and the forms clad in squalid rags, that answer to them. They seem to have little feeling about the matter; they chatter unconstrainedly in their dismal cage, and open lively conversations with the worst-looking prisoners among the men. The great joke appears to be to cry "waiter;" then the man gives imaginary orders for all sorts of delicacies. And the women chime in with "Waiter, don't forget a glass of sweetened gin, my stomach's delicate this morning." At this all roar in exquisite appreciation of the joke, save one well-dressed young fellow leaning over the railing, whose overcoat is one mass of stains from mud and vomit, who looks round at them with a savage frown as if he would like to twist their necks off. They do not care much for his anger, being apparently at home and in their element, whereas he is not in his. So their laughter increases, and they converse even more brilliantly, becoming, in truth, somewhat obscene. When this point is reached, the officer in charge of the cage interferes. He says, "Come, now, don't you think you people had better simmer down?" They think not. A low-browed vicious-looking Irishman says, "Sure, ain't we in the right to kape up our sperrets," and a woman adds, "D'ye want us to pray; I'd sooner pray nor think any day." "That's enough," responds the minion of justice, and the clamor subsides into a dull murmur of whispered conversation, which is interrupted by the arrival of the Magistrate. Hats are immediately taken off, and the policemen jump to their feet. The doors of the cage open and the unhappy ones defile through the lines of railing in front of Rhadamanthus. The policemen dexterously get together all the victims for whom they are personally responsible. Before, however, they meet their fate, Rhadamanthus catches sight of the respectable prisoners and beckons them. The officers who have arrested them whispers the facts in a low tone. Rhadamanthus smiles. He looks at the young fellow in the smart overcoat. "You can go home, Sir, but if you'll take my advice, you'll let whisky alone." He replies, "I will, Judge; whisky will never taste to me now as it did before I saw that crowd. There's enough there to sicken a man for life as far as drinking is concerned." Rhadamanthus nods without kindness, and the liberated one disappears in double-quick order. The other respectables, including the workmen, are dismissed with the same kind discrimination, and then the work begins. Each policeman's name is called in order, according to the districts, and his batch of unfortunates are huddled in front of the desk. He points them out with his finger and states what each is charged with. As fast as he speaks the Clerk presents corresponding documents for committal, and the Justice sentences the offender. In fifteen minutes the entire crowd is disposed of and the cage is empty.

Two Revenue Officers Arrested on a Charge of Black-Mailing.

G. N. LAWRENCE and FLOYD FIELDS, two keepers under the Deputy Collector of this District, were charged before Commissioner OSBORN, yesterday, with extorting money from FRANCIS GOTTZBERGER, of No. 164 West-st., under a threat of seizing his place for alleged violation of the Internal Revenue laws. It appears that GOTTZBERGER's store was seized by the Deputy Collector some time ago, and the accused put in charge. The matter was settled, and the men withdrawn. A few days ago they went to GOTTZBERGER and told him that he was still liable to seizure, but that the matter could be settled. GOTTZBERGER offered $50. They demanded $100, and he gave them a check, made payable yesterday, for that amount. With this they went off. Meantime GOTTZBERGER stopped payment of the check, and procured a warrant for the arrest of the two men. Yesterday they seized the store, on finding the payment of the check had been stopped, whereupon they were arrested on a charge of extortion. They were held to bail in $3,000, to appear for examination on Monday.

The Captured Swindler—The Charge Against Him Dismissed—He is Re-arrested on a Charge of Forgery.

GEO. JOHNSON, the accomplished operator in forged checks, on account of whose exploits has been already published in the TIMES, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN yesterday. After listening to the testimony in relation to the attempted swindle on JAY COOKE & CO. and on the Bank of North America, the Magistrate decided that no overt act had been committed, and that there were no grounds on which to hold the prisoner, and accordingly ordered his discharge. Congratulating himself on his escape JOHNSON walked out of the Court-room, and had reached the vestibule of the building when Detective ELDER tapped him on the shoulder and placed him under arrest. The detective exhibited a warrant for his arrest, issued by District-Attorney GARVIN, charging him with forgery. It is alleged that during the month of February, 1871, JOHNSON purchased goods to the amount of $700 from ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., and paid for them with a forged check on the Eighth National Bank of this City. He was arrested on this charge and released on bail to await trial. When the case was called JOHNSON failed to appear and the bail was forfeited. He remained at large until captured on Friday. JOHNSON was committed to the Tombs to await trial.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, MARCH 3, 1872.

The New-York Times.
DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralising schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, and advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

The utmost care will be devoted to gathering political news from special sources during the Presidential canvass. This department of the paper will be unusually full and trustworthy. Renewed enterprise will be exhibited in every department of the paper, and large space will be devoted to reports of speeches made during elections, or on other important political occasions.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

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THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. We cannot under any circumstances return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 44 Court-st opposite the City Hall, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

Let every man who has a well-grounded complaint to make in regard to the administration of justice in this City, go before the Judiciary Committee whose sittings begin to-morrow, and tell all he knows. The Committee is here to find out the truth in regard to the charges of corruption and personal favoritism made against our local Judges. Let not the people who can substantiate these charges hang back now. Public welfare and private morals have a very heavy stake in the conviction of our unjust Judges, and the man who can assist in bringing this about, is guilty of a flagrant neglect of duty, if he fails to do so.

The Administrative Provisions of the New Charter.

The opponents of the Committee of Seventy's charter are trying very hard to create an impression in the public mind that its provisions relating to heads of Departments will prove, in practice, both cumbrous and expensive. Strong pressure will undoubtedly be brought upon the State Senate to induce such a modification of the measure as will tend to re-establish the "one-man power," of whose efficacy the Tammany régime furnished us with so beautiful an illustration. The charter is based on the minority principle, and it carries the principle out into the organization of Executive Departments. The expediency of this requires very little illustration. It would be inconsistent with the minority principle to vest the appointment of heads of Departments in the Mayor, because the Mayor only represents a simple majority of the voters, and may be assumed to be bound by real or implied pledges to the leaders of this majority, in making his appointments. To allow him to appoint the heads of Departments, would be to give the majority an unqualified supremacy in the Executive Departments of the City which the charter denies to them in the Legislative Department. To vest the appointment of the chief officials of the City in the majority of the Board of Aldermen would perpetuate the same anomaly under a form almost as objectionable. The minority have a claim to be represented in the conduct of public business intrusted to the various Departments. It is, therefore, an inevitable consequence of the fundamental principle of the charter, that there should be more than one responsible head of every Department, so that a minority in the Board of Aldermen representing a minority among the voters, should have the chance of putting in their representative among those intrusted with the administrative conduct of public business.

If this principle of minority representation is to yield the fruits which we are entitled to expect from it, there can be no valid objection against paying out a few extra salaries for the purpose of giving it a fair trial. How ruinously expensive the "one man power" is liable to become we have learned to our cost. But even the slender objection of increasing working expenses cannot apply to the administrative details of the new charter. On the contrary, they can be much more economically worked than those of the existing charter. For example, there are seven of the present City Departments which, under the provisions of the new charter, will be reduced within the compass of three. These are Finance, Public Works, Docks, Police, Health, Fire, and Buildings. Under the Seventy's charter the Department of Public Works absorbs the Department of Docks, and that of Public Safety is intended to discharge the functions now divided between the departments of Police, Health, Fire, and Buildings. Beginning with the Department of Finance, it would seem as if the substitution of the Controller plus four Commissioners, for the Controller only, involved a sacrifice of money in order to procure organic symmetry. When we find however that these Commissioners are to perform the duties at present performed by the Commissioners of Taxes, at a cost of some $30,000 a year, that the fee of $40,000 paid to the Chamberlain for signing the check for the State tax is to go into the public treasury, and that the office of Chamberlain, with its enormous fees of at least $60,000 a year, is to be abolished, we find that the City can afford to pay the Commissioners of the Treasury very liberally, and yet be considerably the gainer. Then, as to the Commissioners of Public Safety; suppose that all six were paid $10,000 each—total, $60,000 a year—the amount would contrast very favorably with the following sums, now paid for performing the same duties: Four Police Commissioners, $60,000; five Fire Commissioners, $25,000; four Health Commissioners, $20,000; Superintendent of Buildings, $7,500; total, $112,500 a year. Then again, five Commissioners of Public Works could be readily paid out of the $7,500 a year received by the present head of the Department, added to the $25,000 a year enjoyed by the five Dock Commissioners, whose duties merge into this Department. Of the saving to be expected from putting a stop to the scandalous "jobs" of this highly important office, we do not speak, though it forms by far the largest element in the calculation. It will thus be seen that even a very superficial examination of the administrative details of the new charter is sufficient to show how delusive are the objections brought against them under an assumed plea of economy.

How Best to Reform our State Charities.

Many of our readers will remember that some three or four years since a very vivid statement was made by the Secretary of the State Commissioners of Charity, Dr. HOYT, of the horrible condition of our country poor-houses. The revelations contained in that report produced at once a powerful effect throughout the State, and the Legislature as well as the local authorities immediately set about reforming these dens of abuses. The Commission has the legal power of inspecting all the charitable institutions of the State which receive any State aid. Its field of work may be judged from the figures contained in its Fourth Annual Report, just issued.

There are under its supervision 240 institutions of charity, of which the State institutions alone, such as asylums for lunatics, the blind, the deaf and dumb, the idiots and inebriates and the like, own real estate to the amount of $4,451,459, and personal property to the value of $4,839,070. The receipts of these asylums during the past year from public moneys amounted to the respectable sum of $835,925, and their expenditures were $1,362,339.

In the poor-houses under their inspection there were expended during 1871, for paupers, $1,187,460. Among the orphan asylums and homes of the friendless, which they supervise, there were appropriated $429,750, of which sum the largest share—$50,000—was bestowed upon the New-York Roman Catholic "Protectory." The hospitals of the State also received $399,000, and the dispensaries $95,400. The property held by the orphan asylums and "homes" under their inspection, amounted to the large sum of $8,415,770; while their annual expenditures were $2,309,421, and the whole number of persons supported in them amounted to 21,479. The whole number treated in the hospitals was 10,785, and in the dispensaries it reached 284,047. These dry figures show the enormous and important field of work of the Commission.

All our readers interested in the wise management of charities will share our regret that a Commission having such a vast and important field of operations, and numbering among them men of such experience in the science and practice of charities as Prof. DWIGHT and Dr. HOYT, should possess nothing but an advisory power. They can inspect and report—that is all. If they find a country poor-house, filled with abuses which are a disgrace to our humanity and civilization, all they can do is to "report;" if they discover a City charity which is obtaining its funds on false pretences, they can merely mention the fact in their annual statement to the Legislature; but we all know how much effect annual reports have on that body. Probably not one member in fifty ever reads such documents.

Now the subject of the proper management of these numerous State charities, and of all charitable institutions depending on State aid, is a matter of the highest importance to the public. There should be unity and science in our State administration of the interests of the poor and unfortunate. There ought to be a power or central board which should not only expose, but correct abuses; and which could carry out the most advanced principles of the science of charity. A great change is, for instance, at this time being inaugurated in the Poor Law administration of this State—a most happy change. The old abuses and evils which have so long cursed our rural management of the poor and unfortunate, are being remedied and reformed, by placing many of these unfortunates in State institutions, carefully managed and with proper classification. County care of paupers is giving way to State care, and the English system of local charge of paupers, which has existed since the times of HENRY VIII., is yielding to the modern system of more general supervision. The insane of the villages are to be placed in the State asylums, the able-bodied vagrants in State work-houses, the blind and deaf and idiots of the counties are to be housed and cared for in large institutions adapted for them, instead of, as now, herding and mingling with all the local vagrants and prostitutes and paupers in the county alms-houses; and last and most important of all, the pauper children are to be taken out of those "seminaries of vice," county poor-houses, and to be cared for elsewhere. It is in precisely such matters of reform that the direction and authority of a State Board of experts are needed.

In the report we have quoted from, we observe that Dr. HOYT fully appreciates the advance which has been made in the science of charity during the last decade, and recommends—what has been found to be the great improvement in dealing with pauper and neglected children in all countries—the plan of "distribution," or placing in homes, followed so long and so successfully in this City by the Children's Aid Society, rather than congregating in asylums. Still, all who are familiar with rural overseers of the poor, know that they have an ignorant prejudice in favor of herding these unfortunate pauper children in large masses in public buildings, rather than putting them where they will at once share in American life, and escape all stamp of pauperism—in the individual farmers' homes. A State Board could alone overcome such ignorant prejudices, and remove the pauper children of the rural almshouses to separate homes rather than to vast asylums—perhaps opening some central place of shelter, which should be a mere agency of distribution.

For all these vital reforms in our pauper administration, the first necessity is a stronger legal authority in our State Board. They will never have a year in which it would be easier to secure such increased powers from the Legislature than this. They should at once set about obtaining from this Legislature an act prohibiting the Controller from paying out any appropriations to any charity of the State which had not received the formal and written approval of the State Board of Commissioners. This would at once give them all the authority necessary. And such is the high character of the Commissioners, that no one would fear to delegate it to them.

The Armies of Industry.

The time is evidently coming, if it has not already come, when men are to be counted, and prized, and rewarded, not for their power to domineer over the many, or for their skill in destroying life, but for their mastery of the arts that are useful and elevating, and which tend to bring the people together in the most civilizing and humane relations. It is remarkable that the strongest presentation of the labor question was made last year in Paris, by a great army who claimed new and extravagant privileges for working men, and who virtually repudiated their good cause by trying to make of labor an exclusive and oppressive caste, and to carry all the vices and tyranny of the old imperial purple into the new dynasty of the imperial blouse. Such excesses should lead us all the more to consider the lot and claims of the working classes, and try to do our part to meet the great problem between labor and capital.

We ought certainly to have a better idea than we have of the number and condition of our industrial classes. The census, indeed, shows the truth, but the census is a dull book and has no rhetoric, while fashion and pleasure flaunt their faces and fancies on every side with all the arts of embellishment and all the helps of society and the Press. It would be a great sight if all the trades and professions in this City could have a parade upon some great memorial day, perhaps the birthday of FRANKLIN or WASHINGTON. It would be good to have the professional men, the teachers, and the artists join in the procession, but they are better known already to the community, and the great thing would be to see the great army of industry, the people who do the useful work of the City and pile up its wealth, with little recognition of their dignity from the great world of ostentation. What a host they would be, probably not far from a quarter of a million of persons, men, women and children, all engaged in some useful art, and busy in the work of this great Metropolis.

It is not easy to carry out this conception of the forces of industry upon a grand national scale, and picture to ourselves the industrial companies, regiments, and divisions, with their various implements or armaments, that our America could call into the field, and to estimate exactly the figure that we might thus present in comparison with the other ruling nations of the world. No such host, surely, has ever been seen on earth as our gathered workmen from farms, work-shops, and factories would present. Take a single department of our new industry—we refer to our great and growing railroad interest and its operatives and officers—what a host of well-trained, thrifty and effective men come before us! Precisely how many they are, we have no exact returns at hand to show, but certainly our sixty thousand miles of railroad cannot employ much less than ten men to a mile, and so we have over half a million of men disciplined to serve punctually the steam-whistle, which waits as little upon our indolence as tide or time itself.

It is a great matter to classify our industrial forces and try to rate them duly in the scale of intelligence, energy, and responsibleness. We may have a glimpse of the true rule, if we are not able fully to carry it out. We can see that there is a great body of unskilled laborers who can bring little more than bone and muscle into the field, and do their plain day's work under an employer's eye; yet these men, especially in our country, are passing through a rapid transition, and learning to combine a certain skill and experience with their toil. Then comes the great and mighty host of skilled workmen, who are the power and wealth of the land, and who are constantly passing up from the rank and file of industry to places of influence and emolument. Then we have the labor that is combined with science, the grand staff of engineers, architects, chemists, miners, &c., who lead forth the army of industry.

It is plain that the future of nations is to depend upon the co-operation of labor with capital, and that the number, character and position of our workmen are having new importance in the thought and legislation of the world. Labor is feeling its importance as never before, and using social organization and the Press to quicken fellow-feeling and bring the whole working force of the countries into mutual understanding. We ought to be glad of this, and do what we can to teach true principles of co-operation, and show the madness of the communism that robs labor of its reward by destroying property itself, without which not a dollar is safe in the laborer's pocket, nor a shingle over his house, nor a potato in his field. Let our working people look each other in the face, compare notes with their companions in toil all over the world, and the social science of the race will be the better for this new public spirit and this new social science.

Capital has been first in the field with its own kind of cosmopolitan largeness. The money of the world understands itself pretty well, and the wealth of Europe and America feels one pulse beat like the twins of Siam. Evil may come from temporary and unscrupulous combinations of rich men, but in the end the wholesome laws of trade must prevail, and wealth, like the rain, must flow in the great and benign currents of circulation. Let labor be free to follow the same large system, and to combine its forces in due order, and co-operate with capital alike by wise use of the gathered wages of workmen and judicious loans from the hoards of the rich. Something surely is to come of this union, and before many years, less will be thought and said of soldiers, generals, and kings, and far more of the great hosts of industry, and of the leaders who know how, alike by their energy, science, capital, and character, to stand at their head, and guide their grand march to the new ages of peace and humanity. Our America should not be behind hand in this work.

A Somnambulist Physician.

From the time of PARACELSUS, whom BROWNING found a charlatan and left a genius, down to NEWTON and the zouave JACOB, some of whose related exploits savor of the miraculous, the invalid world has been dealt with by many marvellous leeches. But among them none has worked after a fashion more utterly opposed to the usual course of nature than a Paris physician, whose funeral has lately been celebrated with much pomp at the Church of the Madeleine. His name was VICTOR DUMETZ, and the peculiarity of his treatment was that his consultations were given and his prescriptions dictated only when he was asleep. Something like this we have seen here in the operations of our so-called clairvoyant doctors. But these are in most, if not in all cases, persons without scientific training, who profess to effect their cures by some abnormal agency, and some preternatural insight into the patient's condition. DUMETZ was a regularly educated physician, and a member of the Faculty of Medicine at Paris, and his system appears to have differed from that of his professional brethren in no other respect than that it could be exercised only during sleep. At a certain hour every day he was carefully put into this condition by his step-mother, who seems to have had some peculiar mesmeric power over him, and he was then ready to receive his patients.

If DUMETZ's method of practice was curious, the manner in which he came to be a physician was hardly less so. Originally he was a vine-dresser in Champagne, and at that time subject to frequent fits of epilepsy. M. LOYSON DE GUINOMON, the editor of a review at Rheims devoted to phrenology, mesmerism, and kindred branches of what for a better name we shall call the pseudo sciences, conceived the idea of treating DUMETZ mesmerically. The patient had a tendency to somnambulism, and the mesmeric trance speedily developed his mental resources. One day while under its influence he announced "that he would be cured if on Easter Day, after having communicated, he should be taken to a certain pond in the vicinity and thrown in." With much reluctance and many misgivings this novel cure was tried, and attended with entire success.

The good M. LOYSON DE GUINOMON, a pious Catholic, accepted this extraordinary event as a miracle at once, and regarded M. DUMETZ as one plainly chosen by Heaven for some higher destiny than dressing vines. He entered him at the Jesuit College at Fribourg, where, his academic course completed, DUMETZ applied himself to the study of medicine, passed his examination successfully, and as we have said, was duly enrolled among the Paris Faculty. Whether his studies also were made and his examination passed while he was asleep, does not appear, though that would seem essential to a symmetrical rounding of the marvel. The fact certainly seems to be undisputed that his medical knowledge served him only during sleep. That he was not regarded as an impostor is shown by the fact that he numbered among his best friends such men as JULES FAVRE, EMILE OLLIVIER, Père HYACINTHE and LAMARTINE, while a very large fortune earned by his practice attested its success.

Occasional events like this give us a suggestion of the tremendous possibilities of that vast unknown empire of sleep whose resources we see dimly and fantastically shadowed in dreams. Without altogether accepting VICTOR HUGO's daring hypothesis, that in sleep the spirit actually frees itself from the body, hovering over it like an exhalation over a marsh, and as from that vantage ground directing its motions, it is evident that the phenomena of this condition are as yet practically unknown to us. Poems, like COLERIDGE's "Kubla Kahn," are said to have been composed in dreams. The line in "Lochiel's Warning," "And coming events cast their shadows before," which the poet had vainly striven to find all day, came to him in sleep. A celebrated divine relates that the most eloquent passage in a sermon he was preparing was written down in a fit of somnambulism. One may strive to account for exceptional acts like these. The mental excitement of composition, we may say, defeats itself. The channels of utterance are choked by a multitude of half-formed images, and the true thought firmly impressed on the mind is yet hidden behind this barrier. Sleep, relaxing this tension, and dissipating these partial impressions, not sufficiently vigorous to retain their hold, brings into relief the perfect idea. But for the operations of a mind discharging at all times its natural functions only in a state which generally implies the utter cessation of mental activity—how is science to account for this?

Gen. Howard and the Apaches.

The telegraph informs us of another tragedy in Arizona not far from the scene of the Wickenburg massacre. Two trains are said to have been attacked and two men, SAMUEL CULLEMBER and THOMAS HARRIS, to have been murdered by the Apaches. Such, at least, is the first report; in a day or two we shall probably be told that the murderers were not Apaches but Mexicans; and there will then doubtless follow the usual bewildering succession of statements and contradictions.

In the present instance, the attack was made within four miles of Camp Dale Creek, at which post are three companies of regulars, one being cavalry. One account says the two murdered men were in the employ of the stage company, and, as there were others of the party, no doubt the alarm could instantly have been given at the fort. Nevertheless, as we construe the dispatches received, the assassins proceeded to plunder the station of Martinez Ranche hard by, and to run off the stock there. It is clear that, whether Indians or "Greasers," these murderous scoundrels of Arizona have become very bold, and the inference seems unavoidable, since there are plenty of troops on the spot, that they have been dealt with too leniently. The strong disposition to shield the Apaches manifested by certain officials in Arizona may originate in humane and honorable feelings; but if these savages as a consequence are to rob, shoot and scalp at their own sweet will, there really appears no particular good in keeping a large force of United States soldiers in the Territory for the ostensible purpose of preventing them.

Under these circumstances, the action of the Secretary of the Interior, information concerning which has just been made public, will give general satisfaction. Gen. O. O. HOWARD, at the request of the Secretary, proceeds to Arizona, as the special agent of the Government, with express instructions to inquire minutely into the late outrages and to report generally upon the temper of the Apaches as regards the whites. He is to talk with the Indians, find out what he can of matters respecting which there is no definite official information. He has been entrusted with wide discretionary powers aiming at the establishment of a peaceful understanding with the Indians, and failing this it will be expected that by some means or another the assassinations and thefts of late so deplorably numerous will be quickly checked. It is to be hoped that Gen. HOWARD will discover what the Apaches want and what they mean to do. At present they seem to have been encouraged into the belief that they can take scalps, rob the stages, and run off cattle whenever they please. We have had soldiers in Arizona, and we have had philanthropists, and the two seem to work and to argue from antagonistic positions, and so to neutralize each other. Now Gen. HOWARD is in himself both soldier and philanthropist, and so can understand the difficulties and aspirations of both classes. We may be sure that his earnest wishes will be to act with the utmost humanity; and we trust the result of his mission will be to stop the shedding of blood in Arizona, whether it be that of white men or red.

Progress in Japan.

A correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung* gives a very interesting account of Japanese progress. He says the Mikado continues to astonish the world by the reforms which he accomplishes. Schools are the object of his particular attention. At Yedo alone five new colleges, capable of accommodating from fifteen hundred to three thousand children, have been established, and the largest house in the city has been specially set apart for instruction in science and modern languages. Twenty-three Frenchmen have been engaged as military, and ten Englishmen as naval instructors. Meanwhile manufacturing interests are not neglected, and twenty shoemakers and ten brewers are on their way from Bavaria. The civilizing influence of lager will no doubt, therefore, soon begin to tell upon the Japanese. The writer says that it is nowadays a title of honor to do the very things which would have cost you your life but a short time ago.

In order to put an end to the immoral practice prevalent among the poor of selling their daughters, a Commission will be appointed with the view of making arrangements for the State to take the children under its protection and educating them. The Daimios are, meanwhile, having a rather bad time of it, and probably survey all these innovations with no slight dismay. A good many of them have been summoned to Yedo, to prevent their interference while administrative changes are being made in the provinces. The large force of soldiers which these chieftains have been accustomed to keep about them, will be disarmed, and portions of land will be allotted to the men in compensation. The Code Napoleon is being translated, and will become the basis of a new system of law. Religious affairs also come in for their share of attention, and the very strong step has been taken of ordering the Buddhist temples to be closed. The new postal administration has had rather a bloody commencement in the assassination of two letter-carriers. An English steam-ship has been purchased by the Government as a training ship.

The Japanese have suddenly evinced a passion for pet animals. Any one who has rabbits to sell had better export them to Yedo at once, inasmuch as three fetched $50. Cows, pigs, horses and dogs are also in brisk demand. IWAKURA, Prime Minister, formerly Minister of Foreign Affairs, who is now, we believe, on his way to this City, was, it is stated, opposed to all changes until he made acquaintance with Minister LONG.

A Marvelous Coincidence.

London is rich in "sensations" just now. What with the *Alabama* claims, the Tichborne trial, the "very extraordinary story" of the missing Russian, Mr. BAUER, the big diamonds from South Africa, the arrest of EDMUNDS, the "respectable solicitor," who is supposed to have murdered his wife in 1868, and a host of minor wonders, lovers of the marvelous have a sumptuous feast. The dastardly attack on Queen VICTORIA, of which the cable has just told us, completes the series of exciting incidents; but before that, as reported in the papers of Feb. 17, something happened to people of lowlier station so curious as to have caused universal surprise and comment.

One night, just before the date named, some of the dwellers in Harringay Grove, Hornsey, were alarmed by a swift succession of piercing shrieks. A gentleman ran to the spot whence the sounds seemed to come. Following them, he found himself on the banks of the New River, close by a railway station; and here, standing in the water, but only immersed to her waist, was the woman who was screaming. A man was holding her up; and the inference suggested by the relative situations of the two was that the woman had tried to drown herself, that the man had prevented her, and that the excitement had brought on hysterics. The man, too, appeared somewhat unsettled by the novelty and nervous strain of the situation, for he cried fiercely to the gentleman who ran up, "Who are you?" and "What do you want?" Without replying, the other, aided by two or three more who arrived, dragged the woman out of the water, and managed to carry her to the Police Station. The next day she was taken before Col. JEAKES, J. P., and charged with attempting to commit suicide, and was thereafter remanded to a day beyond that of the departure of our last mails.

Now, in all this, so far, there is nothing very odd. Women often try to drown themselves in London, and are often taken before Magistrates and charged with the crime. But, on the primary investigation, something came out which is not common at all. In the first place, it appeared that the man PRESTON, who was found apparently striving to rescue the woman, was found in exactly the same spot trying to rescue another woman, who also sought to drown herself, last October. Next, this last-named woman proves to have been the sister of the girl who attempted her life in the same way just now. Lastly, the man PRESTON declared that he had missed his train, was walking home, and met the woman. She asked him, as a stranger, the way to Westgreen; and soon after he saw her jump into the water. From this it is to be gathered that a single person, by extraordinary coincidence, rescued two sisters from drowning, within three or four months of each other, one, at least, of the two being quite unknown to him; and that, by a still more extraordinary coincidence, the two women attempted suicide by drowning on exactly the same spot. The natural conjecture that the two might be in fact identical is met by the production of both sisters, and the admission by each of having made the suicidal attempt. The occurrence is altogether most remarkable, and would furnish a fine complication for one of Mr. WILKIE COLLINS' stories.

THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

Further Testimony in the Case of Henry Wiser Against Assistant Alderman Robinson—How Illegal Voting was Carried On in the Eighth Ward.

The Assistant Alderman Committee on Contested Seats, consisting of Messrs. SIMONSON, CUMISKY and STACOM, continued their investigation in the case of HENRY WISER against ISAAC ROBINSON, Jr., the former claiming to have been elected Assistant Alderman from the Fifth Assembly District, and that he is, therefore, entitled to the seat now occupied by the latter in the Board.

The first witness sworn was LEVI HEYER, of No. 37 King-street, who testified that he voted for Mr. WISER for Assistant Alderman in the Thirteenth Election District of the Eighth Ward. Mr. HEYER was the thirty-ninth witness who testified that he voted for Mr. WISER in that district, although only fourteen votes were returned for that candidate. WILLIAM H. SHARP, No. 43 King-street; JOHN VOLLHART, No. 165 West Houston-street, and AUGUST GREBE, No. 155 West Houston-street, also testified that they voted for Mr. WISER.

Mr. PETER MITCHELL, counsel for Mr. WISER, offered in evidence the poll-list of the Thirteenth District, on which there were fifteen more votes returned than the number actually cast. The name of ADAM MAY, No. 198 Varick-street, occurred twice on the poll-list. Counsel said that he would show that there was only one ADAM MAY living in the district. It was also found that ANDREW CONLEY and ANDREW CONNOLLY voted from No. 231 West Houston, which number is outside the boundary of the district. The following other voters, whose names also appeared on the list, it was charged did not live in the district: Jas. DEVINE, No. 218 West Houston; John GOLDAY, No. 283 West Houston; M. Maher, No. 231 West Houston; Andrew O'Connor, No. 226 West Houston; Martin Ogilbie, No. 193 Varick; Francis L. Palmer, No. 257 West Houston; D. H. Quin, No. 38 Macdougal; Samuel Walsh, No. 257 West Houston; William Ward, No. 196 Varick, and John Weaker, No. 193 Varick. Counsel offered to show that CHAS. LAUNDRY, No. 27 King-street, did not vote for Assistant Alderman, although the poll-list returned him as having so voted. He would also show that eight voters whose residences were set down at No. 211 West Houston-street, did not live there, that the men who so voted were simply repeaters.

The Committee then adjourned until Monday afternoon next at 3½ o'clock, when the frauds practiced in the Seventh District of the Eighth Ward will be investigated.

Nineteenth Ward Railroad Reform Association—Instant and Vigorous Action to be Taken.

The Nineteenth Ward Railroad Reform Association met last evening. The Committee appointed at the last meeting to obtain, if possible, an injunction to restrain the Harlem Railroad Company from running trains on the Fourth-avenue, reported that they have obtained sufficient grounds to enable them to get an injunction issued. They further report that they have had serious charges against the Company, which will be laid before the Grand Jury. Resolutions condemnatory of the open-cut road and approving of the arched road were adopted. Mr. WATSON, whose father died from the effects of injuries sustained by being run over on the avenue, spoke, and GEO. W. GLAZE reported the result of the appearance of the Joint Committee of the Railroad Associations before the Joint Aldermanic and Assistant Aldermanic Committee on Railroads, and expressed his astonishment that the members of the Committee of the Common Council did not think it worth while to be present on Thursday, as appointed. JACOB COHEN made a short speech, advocating strongly the indictment of the Railroad Company, and moved that a torchlight procession, headed by the Associations and attended by all the able-bodied men in the district bearing pick-axes, be organized. It was finally adopted and referred to the Executive Committee.

OHIO.

The Buckeye State for Grant and Dennison—The Cincinnati Commercial Disconsolate—New Congressional Apportionment—Ohio Women and the Suffrage.

From Our Own Correspondent.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Monday, Feb. 26, 1872.

The action of the recent Republican State caucus has made the editor of the Cincinnati *Commercial* unhappy. You are already informed that a resolution indorsing GRANT for renomination was unanimously adopted. The editor of the *Commercial* is under the impression that this caucus was a small affair, and that it was manipulated in the interest of GRANT by the State Executive Committee. These are decidedly mistaken impressions. The caucus was notoriously large; was attended by both the Central and Executive Committees of the State; by the Republican members of the Legislature; by a large number of editors and prominent Republicans from all parts of Ohio. It was an open caucus, extensively advertised in advance, and from which no Republican was excluded. That Gen. GRANT will be indorsed by the State Convention which meets in this city on the 27th of March, no intelligent citizen of Ohio will deny. That Ohio will send a united delegation to the Philadelphia Convention in favor of GRANT's renomination is as certain as anything future can be. It was to be expected that the action of this caucus would cast a shadow over the handsome brow of this Cincinnati editor. This Napoleon of the Western Press has not allowed a single midnight to pass within a year without clipping or writing some charge or insinuation against either the fitness, capacity or patriotism of Gen. GRANT. He has even copied some of the vile slanders of that nondescript the New-York *Sun*. But there is a confidence in GRANT's integrity and patriotism that cannot be shaken by groundless newspaper accusations, however numerous and vigorous, and Ohio is as sure for GRANT in the November of 1872, with a popular Vice-President and a good canvass, as she was in November of 1868.

GOV. DENNISON FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

A movement to make Ex-Gov. DENNISON Vice-President in place of COLFAX, was started in this city less than one month ago. DENNISON was not consulted in the movement. The egg was laid and hatched by Gen. COMLY, editor of the *State Journal*, and there are now enough Dennison chickens in Ohio to give him a united delegation at Philadelphia. The movement has struck the popular heart here, and the Press, almost with one accord, have given it endorsement. The State caucus, which met on the 14th inst., passed a series of resolutions warmly commending the Ex-Governor, without a dissenting voice. The movement is based upon a sincere desire to recognize the valuable services of Gov. DENNISON to the party, and is prompted by a conviction that his nomination would strengthen the ticket, but there is not on that account any lack of confidence in Mr. COLFAX. There is still another reason why Mr. DENNISON will be vigorously pushed at the Philadelphia Convention. The nucleus of the so-called Liberal Republican movement is in Ohio. Their National Convention is to be held in Cincinnati in June. Ex-Gov. J. D. COX, Judge STANLEY MATTHEWS and Hon. JACOB BRINKERHOFF (Judge of Supreme Court of Ohio for fifteen years) are leading the movement. It is possible that this movement, if adroitly managed, may weaken the Republicans of Ohio, and make this a doubtful State. Our election is in October, and a defeat in Ohio in October might endanger the election of a Republican President. The nomination of DENNISON would take Ohio out of the list of doubtful States.

APPORTIONMENT FOR CONGRESS.

The recent act of Congress increasing the number of Representatives, allows Ohio twenty members, a gain of one. The present General Assembly is canvassing a reapportionment, but at this writing it is questionable whether a majority can be secured for any of the many new schemes. There is a prevailing sentiment in favor of allowing the present apportionment to stand, and of electing a Congressman at large. Ohio, according to the census of 1870, contains a population of 2,665,260. This leaves a ratio of 133,263 for each Congressional district. The Eighteenth Coggressional District, as at present constituted, (composed of Cuyahoga, Summit and Lake Counties,) contains a population of 182,619. This district contains Cleveland, a city that has had a remarkable growth during the last decade. The two Cincinnati Districts, (Hamilton County,) which contained sufficient population for two members under the apportionment of 1861, now contain a population of 260,370, or 6,156 less than two full ratios. It will be seen by this that Cincinnati has hardly kept pace with the average growth of the State.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Ohio Woman Suffrage Convention closed a protracted session in this city a few days ago. Mrs. SWISSHELM was the leading spirit. The meetings were very slimly attended, and nothing was seen or heard during any session creating either interest or enthusiasm. One evening, after Mrs. SWISSHELM's oration, she asked if any male citizen was present who was opposed to woman suffrage; if so, she would like to have him stand up and give his reason. To the surprise of nearly every person present, the serious-minded Chaplain of the Ohio Penitentiary arose. Some one on the platform hinted to Mrs. SWISSHELM his calling and position, when Mrs. SWISSHELM inquired if he had any women in the Penitentiary. "Yes," responded the Chaplain, "we have twelve, and they make more trouble than the whole nine hundred men!" The woman suffrage movement here is in a comatose state. The women of Ohio are very generally happy and at home.

OHIO.

INDIANA POLITICS.

Interesting Personal Reminiscences by Hon. Schuyler Colfax.

In a recent letter to a friend in Indiana, drawn out by the announcement of the death of Col. NORMAN EDDY of that State, Vice-President COLFAX says:

"I heard of Dr. EDDY's death with the deepest sorrow, and with the sincerest sympathy for the family he left behind him. Always of opposing politics, we were always personal friends; and I often heard of his defending me behind my back from the attacks of even his own political friends. We had a very exciting joint canvass for Congress in 1845, lasting for nearly three months, but not an offensive word was uttered on either side; and we often alluded to it afterward as having laid the foundation for a mutual regard, which we hoped would be as lasting as our lives. You may not know how nearly we came to being even warmer and closer friends. When he returned home from Washington, in the Spring of 1854, to ascertain the public opinion of the district on the then pending repeal of the Missouri Compromise, we had an interview in his law office, in the presence of his then partner, Judge DIBBLE. He said, half jesting and half in earnest, 'You have been stirring up this excitement to carry the district for yourself, for Congress, next Fall.' But I replied at once that if he would pledge himself to oppose the repeal to the uttermost, I would put up his name at the head of my paper the next week for re election. He expressed his surprise, but said it was too late, for he had pledged himself to go with Judge DOUGLAS and his party, and could not break his word. He lost his re-election in consequence of that vote, and I felt more regret at having to defeat him politically than at the defeat of any one of the other gentlemen I ever canvassed against. Had he voted differently, I think he would have remained in Congress for years; and you can guess, as well as I, whether he would not have been likely to become as earnest a Republican as either of us. You know all about his holding the Collectorship of the district and our conversations after my re-election in 1866. I asked Republican Senators not to reject but to confirm his temporary appointment, for, though we widely differed, he had served his country faithfully, returned home poor and maimed for life, and deserved well of the Republic. I shall miss him most sadly, and feel that we have lost a man of noble nature and of generous impulses."

ALPINE TRAVEL.

The Pass of St. Theodule in 1871—One Day Only from Glaciers to Vineyards.

It was toward the end of July. We had been a fortnight among the Alps, and now our last stage was to be from Zermatt to Chatillon, Switzerland to Italy. In order to have a good point of departure, we had transferred ourselves to a solitary inn on the Riffel, two hours above Zermatt, passing through a forest, and then coming out on the bare shoulder of the mountain on which the house was perched. Here we secured bed-rooms, and, by way of recreation for the rest of that day, leaving our knapsacks, walked to the summit of Gorner Grat, a point between nine and ten thousand feet high, standing in an amphitheatre of snowy mountains. The path up was wild and rough, great patches of snow lying among the stones, and fresh heaps of broken rocks succeeding one another, as on mounting each you thought you had reached the summit. At last we gained it, and a very positive, unequivocal top it was. The cap of the mountain was only a few yards wide, and required no traversing in order to reach the views. To see the whole panorama you had only to turn around. It is considered the grandest near view of Alpine scenery. We sat there an hour, surrounded by peaks, passes, and glaciers. The heaped-up summits of Monte Rosa rose heavily above them all, its huge slopes of snow looking so close beneath us that it seemed possible to pitch a quoit upon them. But between the breast of the mountain and ourselves there flowed, miles wide, a river of ice. Four glacier streams, marked by their lateral moraines, were joined together, and seemed to sweep in a rapid race around the cliffs on which we stood, down into the valley behind us. So flood-like was the ice that at first you could fancy you saw its masses heaved and rolled along. They were moving, it is true, and on a still day it is possible you might have heard the ice-waves groan and crack as the glacier ground its slow way over the rocks; but when you looked steadily all was as motionless as death. Carrying the eye along to the right from the summit of Monte Rosa it traveled over five snow mountains, and then, making a slight dip, showed us the pass of St. Theodule—our road into Italy. Just behind us was the Findelen glacier, in a crevasse of which a Russian gentleman perished miserably two years ago. One guide had crossed in safety; another was about to follow the traveler, when the latter slipped into the crack. As the men looked over the horrible brink, they saw him far below, wedged in between two walls of ice, with his head down, waving his right arm, which was free, for help. They lowered their rope, but it did not reach his eager clutch. They ran to fetch another—for miles, for ages, it seemed. Five times did the hour hand of the prisoner's watch creep its tedious round, and all that time he waved his arm, slower and slower in dumb, piteous entreaty, until at last it dropped. Of course, when the tragedy was over, every one knew how it might have been averted, and the Chamouni guides were loud in their condemnation of the blockheads of Zermatt, who let their master die. Nothing is easier to do than the deeds which a rival has failed to perform, when the chance for doing them is gone.

On our descent to the inn we all stopped, and had a triangular snow-balling match. Did you never feel how, when you have been under grand and solemn influences, nature is obliged to throw in a few gambols to restore the proper balance between seriousness and gayety? What prigs people are who never unbend! A man becomes an automaton when he cannot turn again upon occasion into a boy.

Next morning, which was Sunday, we got up with a pleasant prospect of rest. There was a little service twice at the inn, and we wandered during the intervals among the rocks. We hoped to ascend the Ciman di Jazi the following day, and looked at it with an air of contingent possession. This mountain is only four hours walk from the Riffelberg inn, and gives a grand view over the plains of Italy. But we were disappointed. On Monday morning the snow fell so thickly that we could not see ten yards from the windows of our room. When the cloud lifted, which it did once during the morning, we found ourselves in a world of snow. It was very singular and even solemn—that Arctic scene in mid-Summer. In the afternoon the skies cleared, and though it was too late to commence our journey, we were compensated for our disappointment by the sight of an avalanche. It fell from the Jung Frau. I would have stayed a week rather than not to have witnessed it.

We were on the inn-porch when some one cried out, "There it goes." Turning to the direction indicated, a monstrous avalanche met one view. It had started from the high snows and came crashing down upon the granite ridges beneath. More like a white waterfall than moving snow it looked in the distance, the powder of the pounded ice rising in clouds like mist. We were three miles off, but the sharp report of the mass as it bounded from ridge to ridge, reached us like a lengthened peal of thunder. The rush lasted three or four minutes, the mass of snow and ice pausing twice in its descent, and then breaking away with another leap and crash. After this there were some small descents within sight and the echoes of other and greater ones within hearing.

There are three kinds of avalanches—the "dust avalanche," such as that we had witnessed, composed of loose snow and pounded ice; the "slide avalanche," a large mass that sails off like a ship from the stocks when she is launched; and the "bind avalanche," which does not break into powder, but holds together and comes down with a smothering thud. These last are worst, for they suffocate men and animals upon whom they fall. The others can be struggled from, if the victims they overtake are not buried too deep or mangled on the rocks.

Avalanches fall during the Summer rather than the Winter. Hence traveling in the snow, or under mountains on which it lies, is most dangerous in the Spring and beginning of warm weather. Indeed, as long as Winter lasts, some passes are more practicable than at any other time, the snow filling up the irregularities of the ground. The paths are marked by tall poles, which stick up above the snow and look like telegraph posts. The greater danger to the Alpine traveler in Winter comes from the snow-storms, or *tourmentes*, which soon bewilder him, shutting out the view beyond his outstretched arms. Then the additional cold tells upon the wanderer, and, after dragging his benumbed limbs as long as possible, he sinks upon the snow and sleeps to death.

But to return to the Riffelberg inn. Luckily we had plenty of wood, and so kept up a blazing fire. I read through an ancient newspaper left by some tourist, and played chess with a French gentleman who continually put back his piece when he found by my subsequent move that he had made a bad one—like his nation generally. However, I didn't correct him, as he seemed to be enjoying himself amazingly, but I contrived somehow to give him two drawn games, in which he might retrace his steps as much as he liked, and be none the better for it. This settled him and satisfied me. Meanwhile the snow began to fall again in a thicker and gloomier cloud. There was but one saloon in the inn—a roughish deal-boarded apartment—and as one traveler after another came in we were getting crowded. Two or three German ladies brought out their knitting and worked with their elbows and tongues. The males of their party lit their cigars. What, therefore, with this and a snow-fleeced engineer who entered, we had a London fog of mist and smoke on a very respectable scale, but we were merry, and when night set in, piled a great heap of logs upon the hearth and played "puss-in-the-corner" and "blind-man's-buff."

The next morning was fine, and day broke clear as crystal over the mountain peaks. We awoke while it was still dark, dressed as quickly as possible, swallowed a hasty breakfast with our staves in our hands—for we had nearly forty miles to walk and could lose no time—and set off toward the glaciers which we had seen below us at the Gorner Grat. We took a Zermatt guide, who struck across the ice till he reached some rocks, which we had to climb on all fours. When we had scaled these we found ourselves on a plain of snow, into which, as it was new fallen, our feet sunk. It was of the purest white, and lay like a mantle over the huge, gently-rounded shoulder of the mountain. Right across it, rising up as clean and sharply-edged as a steeple seen over downs, was Mount Cervin, glowing bright red in the sun which had not yet reached us.

I shall never forget it. This obelisk, rising up out of a vast swell of snow, looked as I used to think the North Pole must look, only a trifle rosier. But there was little time to give heed to anything but our footsteps, for the seeming depth of snow really covered, in some parts, a glacier, which was a good deal crevassed, and over which we had to proceed cautiously. I thought we had lost our front man in one crevasse. We were not tied together as we should have been, and all at once, instead of a guide stalking along, I saw nothing but a head, a knapsack and a pair of hands. He had slipped into a crevasse, but striking his alpenstock deep into the snow, hooked himself back and scrambled out. We paused and went more slowly, the first man feeling his steps and calling out to those who followed to put their feet in the prints of his. I was last, and found them rather deep when they came to my turn. Once I popped into a crevasse up to my middle, and felt that I could kick about in space, and hit my toes against something hard and upright like a wall; but I got out somehow on my elbows, thank God, though I seemed for the moment all heart and was a pulse.

It was bitterly cold. We wore vails. The guides had woolen mits over their huge hands. The wind was so keen that we tied handkerchiefs over our ears to prevent their being frost-bitten, the particles of flying snow biting like small shot. When we reached the summit of St. Theodule, we found a hut, into which we crept. It was about eight feet across, and so full of wood smoke that we had to sit down or be choked, there being a stratum of breatheable air only about four feet from the floor. This hole was kept by a brown, withered little old man, who immediately began to make us comfortable by mulling some wine in a frying-pan, and apportioning it to each of us in a basin. It was the right thing, at the right time, in the right place.

This hut on the St. Theodule is remarkable as being the highest human habitation in Europe. It is scarcely six feet from sill to rafter, windowless, doorless—for you creep into it through a hole like the entrance to a pig-sty—and chamberless, as it contains but one apartment; but it is constructed of the heaviest timbers, and is anchored firmly upon the rocks. Within it is perfectly dark. But it was to us a timely hostel, relieving us from the blinding glare of the snow, and sheltering us from the intense cold.

Resting here for an hour, we commenced our descent. There was a glacier in our way, but we passed it safely. Breuil was the next place we stopped at, and had a capital lunch. This over, and a few miles of descent made, when Italy burst upon our view. I know of no sight equal to it. The frozen stream of *val Tournauche* is on one hand,—cliffs and precipices, clothed with eternal ice on the other—around you the crowd of Peidmont peaks that know no season but Winter—and yet below you, at your very feet, perpetual Summer! It seemed hardly an hour during which we passed from ribs of ice to trelisses of vineyards, the grapes hanging in rich purple clusters over our heads. It was strange to go through such changes of climate in a single day. In the morning, hard frost, icy wind, and a horizon of snow; at noon the rarified atmosphere and fierce cold of eleven thousand feet above the sea, in the afternoon a walk over glaciers and winter drifts, and at sunset the soft air of an Italian valley, peaches and nectarines, grapes and plums on the table of our inn at supper, and the windows of our bed-rooms set wide open to the pleasant evening breeze. N. S. D.

EDITING A NEWSPAPER.

Experiences of a Substitute—Remarkable Scenes in a French Newspaper Office.

The editor of the *Cigare* is obliged to leave Paris for four and twenty hours; the sub-editor selects this precise moment for being ill, and M. Aristide Gruan, the Nestor of the staff, is absent canvassing a provincial constituency in his own and the Liberal interest. So the editor sees nothing for it but to ask M. Timoleon Tartine, before starting, kindly to discharge his functions for a single day; and M. Tartine, who would have undertaken the command of the Army of the Loire at five minutes' notice, consents with pleasure. However, the editor feels some slight misgivings: not that he mistrusts M. Tartine's head, but he knows his heart—M. Tartine is prone to enthusiasm. Wherefore, in getting into the train, the director of the *Cigare* points out to his chroniqueur, who has come to see him off, that after all there will not be much to do, that he has given the main directions for the next number, and that the principal thing will be to watch that nothing creeps into the leaders or the notes likely to hurt the feelings of Gen. de Ladmirault, an awkward person to offend by reason of the state of siege. M. Tartine promises. Then the editor conveys a counter-warning against insidious Government secretaries who prowl about seeking admission for semi-official paragraphs in influential papers; but at this M. Tartine protests with so much warmth that he would recognize a Government Secretary even disguised under a bear's skin, and perceive the drift of his prose though it were couched in Sanskrit or Carribee, that the editor feels reassured. In another minute the train has disappeared, and M. Tartine walks out of the station with a four-and-twenty hours' kingship of the most popular organ in Paris.

Having about sixteen hours to spare before he need commence his duties—for this is evening and the *Cigare* does not appear till 5 on the morrow—M. Tartine goes and dines, and thence to the play; and, being of communicative mood, he tells what friends he meets that it is he who for the nonce rules the destinies of the *Cigare*. The result of this is that by midnight the report has been flashed down the whole line of boulevards and into every newspaper office of the capital that M. Tartine has been intrusted with a post which he will fill, not for a day—for rumor is fond of additions—but for a month, some even say six weeks; and at 11 o'clock the next day, when he comes down to the office, M. Tartine finds a whole throng of affectionate friends, who, knowing his benevolent disposition, shake him by the hand, offer him their assistance, and meanwhile would be much obliged if he would render them some little services which they will explain if he will just give them each five minutes in private. Truth to say M. Tartine has slept as soundly as did the great Condé on the eve of Rocroy. Intrepidity is his characteristic. He accepted the functions delegated to him, expecting nothing and fearing nothing; and the *levée* of suitors takes him a little aback. Nevertheless, he rallies on recognizing in one a popular novelist, in the other a fluent debater, in a third an enterprising money man, and he gallantly leads the way into the editor's room, whither the novelist follows him, shutting the door to exclude the other two. He has not much to ask has the man of fiction; he simply wants the *Cigare* to announce a novel of his that is coming out. "Oh, certainly, with pleasure," says M. Tartine; what is the title?" "Oh, there's not much in the title!" answers the author, modestly. "It's *Les Chevaliers du Boudoir*; but the scope of these works often needs to be explained to the public beforehand, so that they may not go away with wrong impressions. This is a realistic study of life. Perhaps something in this style would do," and he draws a paper from his pocket. "I didn't write the paragraph myself, it was a friend did it. Thank you; I know I may rely upon you; good morning," and he vanishes, leaving M. Tartine to read: "It is with immense satisfaction that we announce a new work from the pen of M. A——, the gifted author of *Les Pêchés Roses*, *Le Scandale de la Rue X——*, and other delightful books. Anything more piquant in style, more interesting in plot, or more thoroughly artistic in conception than this new novel, into which M. A—— has thrown all his minutely realistic powers of description, his——" "Yes, but stay," cries M. Tartine "this reads like an advertisement," however, he has no time to move, for the door opens again and in rushes the fluent debater, distancing the money man by a head. "My dear M. Tartine, look at this!" he ejaculates, displaying yesterday's *Cigare*; "here is the parliamentary report, and, to begin with, my speech, as you observe, is most humiliatingly curtailed; but I shouldn't complain if it were not for this passage. See, I have a discussion with a member of the Left, a Radical, and you give him the best of it, for after his joke at me—a miserably small joke—you add, 'hilarity on all the benches,' just as if I had made no reparté." "But did you make one?" asks M. Tartine. "Why, of course," answers the fluent debater; "at least, if I hadn't, you know, it ought to come to the same thing; for if the *Cigare*, an orderly journal, gives the palm to men of that sort—Red Republicans, Communalists and destroyers of society—what are we to expect? I think, perhaps," (here a paper is extracted from the waistcoat,) "if you would kindly insert this little note—I didn't write it myself: it was a friend who did it. Thanks. I know I can confide in your courtesy. Good morning." And he, too, disappears, yielding his place to the money man, who enters just as M. Tartine has read this much: "By a printer's error in our yesterday's impression, the brilliant witticism by which M. B——, the eloquent member for ——, utterly pulverized M. C——, the Radical Deputy who interrupted him, was omitted. M. C—— said——." "Pardon me, my dear M. Tartine," interposes the money man, "I am aware how valuable your time is. I shall not be a minute. Here is the *Cigare's* money article of yesterday. Do you see these lines? They may prove the death of the 'Oyster-shell Joint Stock Utilization Company,' in which the savings of thousands are invested; and I am convinced nothing can be further from your thoughts." "Nothing," assents M. Tartine. "Well, but look," groans the money man, "You say there is a depression on our shares. Only think of the immensity of the undertaking on which we are embarked! Picture to yourself the millions upon millions of oyster-shells that formerly lay about idle, but which now, through our instrumentality, may be the means of pouring gold into the homes of the penurious. Ours is no mere speculation; it is a patriotic enterprise; and surely a journal like the *Cigare* ought to encourage it. Oh! I know what you were going to reply; but even supposing it to be true that the shares were depressed, will the saying so in your paper tend to make them go up again? Remember, it is in the interest of our shareholders—our trusting shareholders—not in my own, that I am urging this, and" (here some fumbling in the pocket,) "I think if you were to intercalate this in your next money article, it would spare you a pang or two of remorse should our Company ever unhappily collapse—which, mind, I am certain it never will." "Yes, but—one moment!" ejaculates M. Tartine. "Yes, as many moments as you like," answers the money man, "and if you like I will explain you all the working of our Company. I have thoughtfully brought the prospectuses with me." And he sits down.

It takes half an hour by the clock before M. Tartine can dispose of the money man, who has plied figures with an energy of lung which drives his hearer stark desperate. He is compelled to surrender at discretion, and the money man then makes his affable bow, vowing that conversation with M. Tartine is quite a pleasure and profit. He is scarcely gone when the office-boy enters to say there are three more gentleman waiting to see the editor, and two ladies; and at the same moment comes the printer—a French printer, brisk, discursive, and by alternate fits despondent and over-sanguine—to say that there is no copy in hand, that half the paper ought to be made up by this time, and that everything will to a certainty be late. "But what am I to do?" ejaculates M. Tartine in frenzy; "I can't write the whole paper." But has Monsieur read his letters?" inquires the printer. "What letters?" asks M. Tartine, and here his eye lights for the first time on some three scores of unopened envelopes arranged symmetrically before him. "Tell everybody that I am busy!" he roars to the office-boy, "let not a soul come in." "But the gentlemen and the two ladies?" remonstrates the boy. "Let them be——! let them come to-morrow when I am not here," yells M. Tartine; and feverishly he breaks open the envelopes in rapid succession:—"To the editor of the *Cigare*.—Sir: One of your contributors asserts that Remus died in the year 753 B. C.; the correct date of that historical event is——" "Sir: I am surprised to see one of your contributors, in alluding to the death of Remus, appears to put faith in the existence of that personage. Surely he must be aware that——" "Sir, that the long exploded fallacy as to the death of Remus should have found a place in your colums strikes me as being in every way deplorable." "I wish to heaven," breaks out M. Tartine, "that Remus——what's the matter now?" This is to the office-boy, who has come back scared, to say that the gentlemen outside refuse to go away, and have sent in their cards. M. Tartine glances at the pasteboards; they are those of officers on the staff, and the words, "affaire d'honneur" are penciled in the corner of one of them. Needs must when honor drives, and the gentlemen are introduced. "In these delicate matters it is better to speak plainly and at once," begins the bluffest of the military men in a voice that makes the window-panes rattle. "An insult has been offered, and either a full apology or a reparation by arms must be the alternative." "But what insult has been offered?" inquires nonplussed M. Tartine. "Do you call this no insult, Sir?" sings out the military man, thrusting a back number of the *Cigare* under M. Tartine's face and flashing lightning from his eyes; and he reads: "There is no disguising that ever since they have been put into their new jackets with fur round the collars the officers of the staff display an unfortunate likeness to a tropical red-legged and ruffy bird, called the Soudon goose." "But I didn't write that," protests M. Tartine. "But you're the editor, Sir, and at a moment when the army have just saved society by stifling lawlessness and plunder, you deserve to be held responsible for all statements calculated to bring the service into ridicule." "Well, then, I am responsible," retorts M. Tartine exasperated. "Let it be what you please—swords, pistols, or blunderbusses; my friends are MM. Plumeau and de Linéa, whom you will find in the next room, but, for patience sake, let me alone till 5 o'clock." "We are not bent upon a duel," puts in one of the officers—he is louder of speech than the other: "an apology will serve us." "No," shouts M. Tartine, impatient more at the tone of his interlocution than at the demand, "I will retract nothing; I indorse to the full all my friend's sentiments about the Soudan goose. It was well said, gentlemen, and I make a personal matter of it. I wish you a good morning." After this there remains nothing but to make freezing bows all round, which is done, and M. Tartine is left once more alone. But not for long. Once again the printer appears: "It is 1 o'clock, Sir, and we really must have some copy." M. Tartine with glaring eyes, makes a dart at a blue envelope. "This is from Jules Sifflot; I know his hand, and it's his turn to write the *chronique* today." He breaks the seal and reads: "My dear Tartine—I am extremely sorry, but the sudden illness of an aunt (I am her heir, which makes it important) calls me out of town for a day or two. Try and do without me today if you possibly can. Emotion prevents me from writing a single line other than these few to acquaint you with my misfortune. Yours," &c. "This is pretty business," moans M. Tartine, and wildly he snatches up one after the other all the envelopes that are of bulky aspect. In quick succession the parcels of copy in them litter the floor; until at last M. Tartine, whose blood is at 212 deg. Fahrenheit, lights upon the article of a gentleman who evidently wrote his effusion in a vein of coolness nearly similar. "Prætorianism" is the title, and it begins:—"Is it conceivable that we should have waded through half a dozen revolutions to find ourselves now more than ever under the spurs of an arrogant soldiery, who——" "Yes, that's it—arrogant soldiery!" exclaims M. Tartine, delighted; "that's the very term. This man's article goes in where Sifflot's *chronique* should have stood. Here, off with it to the press." And he hands it fluttering to the printer. That functionary examines the last page. "No signature, Sir, and I don't know the writing." "Neither do I," says M. Tartine, burrowing among the papers on the floor; "there was a letter with it, which I can't find. But what matters? I'll sign it myself; I honor the man who penned it." And he does sign. The printer, shrugging his shoulders, departs and makes room once again for the office-boy. "If you please, Sir," snivels that youth, keeping half his body behind the door, for the editor *pro tem* is really looking ferocious—"if you please, the ladies outside say they *won't* go, and both of them are coming in!" M. Tartine starts up with an expletive which there is no necessity to recall; but at the same instant he stands silent and admiring, for the foremost of the two ladies has thrown up her veil, and he has recognized one of the fairest actresses in Paris. That lady, however, seems by no means so pleased with him as he with her. "M. Tartine," she gasps, "you have a dramatic critic who is not worth the rope it would cost to hang him. Did one ever see such a passage as this, printed yesterday—yesterday, I say! Do you hear me?" And tearing the paper in her eagerness to unfold it with her tightly-gloved little hands she screams: "He accuses me of having false hair, and further on he suspects my teeth are sham. False hair and teeth! Nothing less. Ah, now, just you look!" And before the dumb-stricken M. Tartine can divine her intention, off goes her bonnet, and down streams her hair in brilliant cascades over her shoulders. "Is it false?" she cries in triumph, catching hold of the journalist's hand and thrusting it into the silky masses. "And these—are they false?" adds she, pressing his fingers to her teeth. "Will you answer, Sir? are they false?" "No," cries M. Tartine, "I would swear it before all the world." "Well, then, sit down there and write a handsome apology, to be printed this very day," says the actress, as she begins to do up her hair, half laughing, half angry; and seeing M. Tartine sit down, she adds with coaxing peremptoriness: "And look here; you can point out what a curmudgeon my manager is in giving me such a small salary, and warn him that the Russians will be bidding for me or the English, and winning me, too, if he is not more liberal."

The next day the editor returns, and on going down to the office M. Tartine finds him, pale but evidently resigned. A writ has just been brought in from the Governor of Paris interdicting the sale of the *Cigare* in the public streets in consequence of an article headed "Prætorianism." Notice of an action for libel has just been sent in from the manager of a theatre; and the *Cigare* has been accused of venality by three morning papers because of a paragraph on the "Oyster-shell Joint-Stock Utilization Company." "And that is not all," remarks M. Tartine grimly, when this chapter of woes is unfolded to him. "To-morrow I fight Capt. Spadasse, of the staff, with swords. When next you go out of town pray don't ask me to edit the *Cigare*. Once in a way's enough." "I think so, too," answers the editor.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

New-Jersey Conference of the M. E. Church.

TRENTON, N. J., March 2.—Today was the fourth of the Methodist Episcopal Church Conference. The following persons were received in full connection: W. S. Osborn, John Wagg, John H. Boswell, Edwin F. Moore, Charles W. Livezely, Charles F. Garrison and John R. Westwood. The amount of money required for missionary purposes for next year is $1,755. Rev. Dr. DASHIELL presented the claims of the Dickinson College. Rev. Mr. SNYDER announced that the stewards would want $1,200 from each district for worn-out preachers. Resolutions from the Conference of Laymen were presented and referred to a committee. These resolutions oppose any change in the Episcopacy and the mode of their election. On the first ballot for delegates to the General Conference, J. B. GRAW and JOSIAH D. KING were elected. The second ballot resulted in the election of CHAS. C. HILL, and a third ballot in the election of J. B. DOBBINS and A. E. BALLARD.

Personal.

Assemblyman G. T. HAMMOND is at the St. James Hotel. Col. SIMON MANDLEBAUN, of Lake Superior, and Commodore W. E. LE ROY, of the United States Navy, are at the New-York Hotel. ANDREW NAPIER, of Santa Fé, and W. S. GRANT, of Kentucky, are at the Astor House. Hon. HORACE MAYNARD, M. C. from Tennessee, is at the Hoffman House. Judge R. C. HURD, of Ohio, Judge S. BURKE, of Cleveland, Hon. E. B. JUDSON, of Syracuse, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Judge SAMUEL A. FOOT, of Geneva, N. Y., is at the Clarendon Hotel. Congressman OAKES AMES, of North Adams, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. GEO. B. COOKHILL, of Iowa, is at the Metropolitan Hotel. Col. A. F. SEEBERGER, of Chicago; Major W. A. HUNTLEY, of Lagrange; and Col. T. F. MITCHELL, of Austin, Texas, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

A TALK WITH KIN.

A Chinaman's Experience in Cuba.

"My name is ——. Well, I would rather not tell you it for true. Suppose I was to give you one name or another, you would not know whether it was right or wrong, though somebody not here, in this country, might know it, and so get me into trouble if I gave it you exactly." Here the object of my particular inquiry *looked at me askance*. I fancy no eyes save those of the true Mongolian type, have this peculiar power so fully developed. The eyes were set aslant, running in toward the nose, and were turned on me with a hesitating and anxious mien. "No matter for your name then," I said, rather careful not to disturb my subject, "only it's hard, you know, to write anything about you without calling you something." "Well I tell you," was the reply, "there are many John Smiths in this country, so many no man can count him. Kin, in China, is anybody's name—you call me Kin—so when people in your paper read about me, so many people called Kin, that nobody will know me," and here he smiled.

I expressed myself perfectly satisfied with this modest alias.

"I was born," he continued, "at San-Sing," my knowledge of geography, especially of Chinese towns, being limited, and the sound of it resembling somewhat quite a familiar one in the State, I begged him to repeat it. Taking my pencil he wrote it down San-Sing very neatly. "You don't know San-Sing? It is a big town—a very big city. You say 800,000 or 900,000 people here in New-York? San-Sing bigger nor that. It is a seaport in the province of Quon-tong. Some English and American ships go there, but Chinese vessels come there most. It does a trade in everything, but principally in teas and silks. When I left there I was a little boy. My father and my mother were dead. My father, as far as I recollect, must have been well to do. He kept thirty looms going, and his business was to make silk ribbons and tapes, and what you call bindings here. I went to a good school, and could read and write very well before I left home. I had an uncle, who was my guardian. We did not love one another. I might have been bad; all I know is, that he never gave me a holiday. I rather think I was wild, and that was the reason why he licked me. I could not stand it, remembering how kind my parents had been to me, so, one day, I took a boat that was sailing away and ran off to Macao. I staid there two months. How I lived I don't know; think I starved a good deal there. One day a Spanish agent found me, offered me $12 if I would go to Cuba, and I took his money and went. What does a poor China boy know about what Cuba, or America, or where any place is? There was 500 of my people on the ship. She was a Spanish vessel. They treated us badly; just like animals. There was enough to eat, but it was of the worst kind, and the ship was like a house of swines, what you call pig-pin. Many of my people were as young as me, and some younger. Not many die, however, only two or three. Well, I got to Cuba, and hoped for good times. They put me straight in a prison-barracks, but I only stayed there two days. After that somebody engage me, and I went away off into the interior of the island on a sugar plantation. I was fortunate enough not to be placed in the fields, but was taken into the sugar-house. I worked very hard night and day for many years, may be as much as sixteen years. By and by, little by little, I get a better place, until I got to be an *ingenio*, that's what you call mechanic. But Chinaman have no chance in Cuba. After I had served out my time, by saving all I could, I went into the market. By minding my business, I got along quite well. I saved a good deal of money; when I left I had $8,000 at least. I kept a grocery. Most of my money was in horses and wagons. I left them all behind me. I had to go on account of the revolution there. Many of my friends, the Chinese, were on the side of the Cubans, and as I had found them more kind to me and my people than the Spaniards, I suppose I liked them best. When I came to Cuba, they gave me a Spanish name. I am not going to tell you what it was, for the same reason that I will not give you my Chinese name. I said to myself—if you stay here, and Spaniards see you so comfortable, they will say you help your people. Many of my friends were arrested; some were shot, others had their necks twisted. One fine day I make up my mind not to stay more. I only take with me what I could put on my back, my worst clothes. That was two years ago. You see Chinee have a long head. I think if things go bad now, they will be worse in two three years; and I was not mistaken. I go to the coast, small sailing-ship come. I say, "want cook, cabin-boy, anything?" and they say "yes;" and I come here, and am glad. This a good country. No slaves here; no down on Chinaman. Only in California, my countrymen tell me, Chinaman have poor luck there. How that happen? Not the same country, not the same mandarin there as here? Here I find trade almost right off. I make cigars; can make as well as any Cuban man. I get sometimes, when I work hard, and I work hard all the time, three dollars a day, and I save money.

"What do you do with your money, put it in savings bank?" I asked. "Savings banks? What for? I read newspaper every day. First thing I do is to read news from Cuba, next thing I read is savings banks, one, two, three busted. I think one likely to bust every day. No, Sir; I keep myown money."

"Can you tell me anything about the condition of the Chinese in Cuba?" Again there was the same appearance of dread at making any disclosures, and the fear was expressed of compromising himself. "You see if I tell you all, I know Spanish people take all I have left there. I no expect to see my money more there, but it might happen that I get it. Now, you make me talk, and maybe I talk all my money away. Chinaman taught early to keep tongue still." It took some time to assure him that his pseudonym of kin and his own insignificance would protect him against further loss, when he continued in a much more excited way:

"I tell you, Chinaman have no chance in Cuba, You see, we make bargain for $4 a month for eight years. If we go on a plantation, we get every year two pants, two shirts, one hat and two pairs shoes. Some of our people are great gamblers, and at the end of that time have no money. But most all of us are very saving. Many go through their eight years having saved all their money and more besides. The bargain was that we should be taken back if we wish it. You think they do that? No, Sir; Chinaman have to stay. You work eight years and try to go back. Policeman take you. He say to you, 'What you do you lazy dog; why you not work?' You say, very much afraid: 'Me done work; me work eight years—make sugar.' He say: 'Must work again.' 'But I want to go home, and can pay my passage to China.' He say: 'No ships go there, and you must stay.' 'Then he take you by the collar. May be, if you got money, you give him a half an ounce, or an ounce, of gold, and he let you go, but in five minutes somebody else have you, and say just the same thing. End come all the same. You have to go to plantation again. They put you in barracks like when you first come, and you work eight years more. Niggers bad enough in Cuba, but Chinaman is worse. Some chance of nigger being free, but none for Chinaman. Beautiful country; bad government. Suppose you say, 'No I will not go to plantation.' You do foolish thing. Then they put you on government work, and you get nothing at all but blows with a stick and nothing to eat. Chinamen kill themselves all the time in Cuba. So many Chinamen there that there are many bad ones; wicked people in all countries. You want story about plantation? You write it for newspaper? Well I tell you. It is true—if you think not true, you ask people who know, and they say what I say. On a plantation a bad overseer was murdered. Machette most cut his head off. Some bad Chinaman did it, no mistake there. Nobody but Chinaman work there. One Chinaman we all know do it, and Spanish man who own plantation know it too. This Chinaman was a big strong man, good worker cut more cane in one day than other man can in two, three day. You think they punish this man? No, Sir. He too good hand. When cane season come, work behind hand, if you kill him, what they do? Somebody must be killed because overseer had his throat cut. They look around and pick out one, two, sick Chinaman, so week he sure to die soon. 'You are bad fellows,' they say, 'you kill overseer, you come and get garrotted,' and they twist the necks of these two sick men, who not good to cut cane, and the big, strong man got off. That true story, you write Kin say so."

"Would you like to go home?" I asked.

The cigar he was smoking was more rapidly puffed. If interviewing the ordinary Chinaman is somewhat a difficult task, firstly because he is not very communicative, and, secondly, for the reason that pigeon English, with a Spanish flavor (in this particular instance) is rather a hybred and monstrous language, when speaking to him about his home, his tongue becomes suddenly wonderfully loosened. He spoke some Spanish, a little English of the ornithological character, and, for what we know, a little Chinese. "Go to China? Ah, yes. When I make cigar, now that I am much happier, me think of it. When I burn in the sun, chop, chop cane, I think of it. I want to see the graves of my father and mother. I work for that, and will go back there some day. This good country; but China ever so much better." "What would be called a rich man in China?" I asked.

"A man having $5,000 a year in the class I was born in would be immensely rich. With $100 a year I could live splendid. Could afford five wives, and no end of children. My country is a paradise for men who have a little money. I will go back some day."

"Would you adopt your country's dress?" I asked. He was warmly and comfortably clad; had on a well-fitting overcoat, well-made boots, with tremendously high heels, and thick gloves on his hands.

"Certainly; they would call me *Fan Qui*, or foreign devil, if I didn't."

"What about your pig-tail?" I inquired. "Could you wear a false one?"

"No, it would have to grow; a sham one would be a degradation."

"How many Chinamen are there in New-York?"

"Not more than 200; I know that. We have a society. I can't give you its name, because it is a secret one. It is for our good. No poor Chinaman goes to the hospital: we take care of him."

"Much opium-smoking here?"

"Some." Our Chinaman evidently was considering himself as pretty well pumped out by this time.

"One question more. What about your doctor here?"

"He is very good, and much liked by our people. We consider him very learned, and he is very kind to poor Chinamen. You see the Chinese here are not very rich yet. Perhaps the best trade is mine, that of cigar-making. There are some candy-sellers, and some have some few other trades. There are, too, some cooks. So the doctor can't have a very paying practice. Now good evening. Please don't put my real name to this—write it Kin," and saying this with a timid glance, he shook hands with me, asking me to keep for him a Sunday paper, in order that he may be assured his real name shall not appear before the TIMES readers.

The Late Gen. Anderson.

The Committee having in charge the funeral of the late Gen. ANDERSON have not yet completed their arrangements, but it is probable that the funeral will take place about the middle of this month. The following correspondence will explain itself:

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST BRIG., FIRST DIV., N. G.,
No. 54 WALL-STREET,
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1872.

COLONEL: I am directed by Gen. WARD to announce that a communication has been received from Major-Gen. MCDOWELL, accepting the escort of the Seventy-first Infantry for the funeral of Gen. ANDERSON, which will take place between the middle and last of this month. Gen. MCDOWELL thanks the regiment for the offer of its services, and states: "I entirely concur with you in your judgment as to the standing and past record of the Seventy-first Regiment. I had occasion in the past to bear witness to its high qualities, having selected it to go into battle, and I shall be glad to accept of its services, if they are still willing to offer them, on the occasion of the transfer of Gen. ANDERSON's remains from the Second-avenue vaults to the foot of Thirty-fourth-street, North River. Very respectfully, &c.,
JAS. L. ANTHONY, A. A. G.

To Col. HARRY ROCKAFELLAR, Commanding Seventy-first Infantry, N. G.

HEAD-QUARTERS 71ST REG., N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW-YORK, March 2, 1872.

Gen. Wm. G. Ward, Commanding First Brigade, First Division, National Guard:

GENERAL: Will you kindly convey to Gen. MCDOWELL my thanks for the handsome compliment he pays my regiment, and assure him that my command is in readiness to parade as escort to the remains of Gen. ANDERSON at any time he may designate.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
HARRY ROCKAFELLAR,
Colonel Seventy-first Infantry.

Suicide by Shooting.

EDWARD CHEREVOY, a native of France, fifty-five years of age, committed suicide, yesterday afternoon, by shooting himself in the head with a revolver, at his residence, No. 40 King-street. But very few details of the affair have been obtained for publication, and the reasons which prompted the man to self-destruction are not definitely known. He had been in poor health for some years, and this is supposed to have so depressed his mind as to render him partially insane. At about 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, while alone in his bedroom on the second floor, he placed the revolver to his right ear and fired. Death ensued soon after.

Burning of the VINELAND RAILROAD DEPOT.

VINELAND, N. J., Feb. 29, 1872.

Messrs. Farrel, Herring & Co., Philadelphia:

GENTS: The Herring's Fire and Burglar-proof Safe which was in our depot at the time it was burned, Tuesday, the 27th inst., on being opened, this day, proved to have preserved the books, papers and money packages free from damage, the outside binding of the books alone being injured by steam.

WM. IRWIN, Secretary.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-NINE FIRMS have testified to the preservation of their books, papers and valuables in HERRING'S SAFES in the BURNING OF CHICAGO.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES, "The old reliable."

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION BANKERS' SAFES,

Patent welded steel, combined with patent Franklinite.

PROOF AGAINST THE BLOW-PIPE AS WELL AS THE DRILL.

HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, No. 251 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., Philadelphia.
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HERRING, FARREL & SHERMAN, New-Orleans.—*Advertisement.*

A Card.

OFFICE OF HUDSON G. WOLFE & CO.,
No. 18 South William-street,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 20, 1872.

I desire to state to my friends and customers, who may have received a circular signed "*Udolpho Wolfe Co.*" calculated to intimidate dealers and prevent the sale of my BELL SCHNAPPS, that in dissolving connection with the estate of my uncle, the late UDOLPHO WOLFE, and beginning the importation and sale of Schnapps for my own account, I carefully avoided any imitation or resemblance which might be construed as an infringement of the rights of his estate; preferring rather to build up my own reputation by giving goods of the best possible quality at reasonable prices. I should, indeed, be most sorry to imitate the goods put up by his successors, either in quality or style of package, and lest some of my friends might be disturbed at the contents of the before-mentioned circular, I would state that the injunction against BARNETT & LYON, of New-Orleans, was obtained on account of their putting up an imitation article, calculated to deceive, and lead buyers into the belief that they were buying "UDOLPHO WOLFE'S Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps." That the injunction on these grounds is right and proper every fair-minded person will admit, and no person can be better pleased than myself at the result. At the same time I do not propose to allow my friends and customers to be intimidated and frightened out of the use of my goods, and I hereby give notice that any person selling my BELL SCHNAPPS will be held harmless against any action which may be threatened or brought against said person, and such action will be defended by me free of charge.

Respectfully, &c.,
HUDSON G. WOLFE,
No. 18 South William-street, New-York.
—*Advertisement.*

The proverb says, "Eat, drink, and be merry." If you would act up to the advice of that proverb, go to CURRIER'S elegant and comfortable dining-rooms, No. 144 Fulton-street, and the merriness will be a natural consequence of the good eating and drinking there to be had.—*Advertisement.*

New Shipments of DRY MONOPOLE CHAMPAGNE HAVE ARRIVED BY STEAMERS SILESIA AND WASHINGTON.
CHAS. F. SCHMIDT & PETERS, SOLE AGENTS.

Be Sure and Call for MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething. Best and surest remedy in the world for all diseases of children.

Save Fifteen Dollars. Buy the celebrated WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING-MACHINE. The best in the world. Price $45. Sold on easy payments of $5 a month. Warranted for five years. A few good canvassers and agents wanted. Office and sales-room WILSON SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY, No. 707 Broadway, New-York.

For Skin Diseases use Perry's Improved COMEDAN AND PIMPLE REMEDY, warranted to cure red, white and matterated pimples and sores on the face, flesh-worms, scaly eruptions and blotched disfigurations of the skin. Sold by druggists everywhere. Depot No. 49 Bond-st., New-York.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

Angell's Turkish Baths, Lexington-av., cor. 25th-st.—Gentlemen day and all night; ladies day and evening; best ventilation; highest temperature; best shampooing; no gratuities. Europe outdone.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs, $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $60, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

A Harmless, Delightful Hair-dressing—Chevalier's Life for the Hair—restores gray hair, stops its falling out, increases its growth.

Wood Carpeting. Parquet Floors No. 480 Broadway; a new and desirable article.

Halford Leicestershire Table Sauce, for use in families.

MARRIED.

BIRD—JONES.—At Hyde Park, N. J., on Wednesday, Feb. 28, by Rev. Henry Dater, Dr. J. S. BIRD to Miss ALICE E. JONES, youngest daughter of Rev. J. W. Jones, all of Hyde Park. No cards.

DIED.

BONAR.—On Saturday, 2d inst., at Brooklyn, E. D., ROBERT, third son of Thomas and Electa Bonar, aged 20 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 173 Taylor-st., between Bedford and Lee avs., Monday, the 4th inst., at 2 o'clock.

COLLINS.—On Friday evening, March 1, HANNAH R. MASTERSON, wife of Peter D. Collins, in the 69th year of her age.

Funeral services at her late residence, No. 142 West 23d-st., on Monday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Friends and relatives of the family are invited to attend without further notice. Her remains will be interred in Green-Wood Cemetery.

DUNKIN.—In Orange, N. J., March 2, 1872, AGNES C., wife of John T. Dunkin, in the 41st year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her father, James H. Beers, are invited to attend her funeral, at Christ Church, Orange Junction, Tuesday, March 5, 1872, at 11 A. M. Trains leave Barclay-st. at 9:40 and 10:10.

EVANS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, 2d inst., EDITH BEEBE, youngest daughter of Henry M. and Adelaide Beebe Evans, aged 11 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 144 Clinton-st., corner Livingston-st., on Monday, 4th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

FERRIS.—At Jacksonville, Fla., on the 1st instant, LINDLEY MURRAY FERRIS, of Poughkeepsie, in the 62d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

FORSYTH.—On Friday, March 1, at Mendham, N. J., WILLIAM W. FORSYTH, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, Mendham, N. J., on Tuesday, March 5, at 1 o'clock P. M.

GILBERT.—On Friday, March 1, AMANDA, widow of the late Ephraim Gilbert.

The funeral services will take place at the Baptist Home for the Aged, No. 41 Grove-st., on Monday, 4th inst., at 11 A. M.

GOODWIN.—At Middletown, Conn., Thursday, Feb. 29, Rev. FREDERICK J. GOODWIN, D. D., Rector of the Church of the Holy Trinity, Middletown.

The funeral services will be held at that church, on Monday, March 4, at 2½ o'clock P. M.

GILMORE.—Feb. 29, FRANCES L., daughter of Robert and Charlotte Gilmore, aged 16 years, 10 months and 21 days.

Funeral services at 1 o'clock P. M., March 3, in F. W. B. Church, No. 104 West 17th-st., near 6th-av.

HAWS.—At the residence of her mother, on March 1, MALVINA BRONSON, wife of the late Wm. H. Haws.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from St. Ann's Episcopal Church, (Dr. Gallaudet,) corner 18th-st. and 5th-av., on Monday, March 4, at 10 A. M.

HILL.—On the 2d inst., of pneumonia, SUSAN CLARKSON, relict of the late Robert C. Hill.

Funeral services at the Church of St. James the Less, Scarsdale, on Monday, March 4, at 4 o'clock. Trains leave Grand Central Depot at 2½ o'clock P. M.

INGRAM.—March 2, JENNIE, eldest daughter of David and Violet Ingram, in her 11th year.

Funeral on Monday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from No. 109 West 24th-st. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend.

KNAPP.—At West Morrisania, Saturday, March 2, 1872, NANCY S. KNAPP, widow of the late Lewis R. Knapp, in the 81st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, corner of Juliet st. and Gerard av., on Monday, at 10 A. M.

KAY.—March 1, JAMES, the youngest son of James and Sarah B. Kay, aged 1 year and 22 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, March 3, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 27 Bond-st., Brooklyn.

McELWAIN.—On Friday, March 1, MARY, daughter of James McElwain, Esq., of this City.

Funeral from Brick Church, corner 5th-av. and 37th-st., Sunday, (today,) at 1½.

McLAREN.—On Friday, March 1, ANNIE JOSEPHINE, eldest daughter of Joseph and Carrie J. McLaren.

Funeral services will be held at St. Andrew's Church, Brooklyn, New-York-av. and Herkimer-st., on Monday, 4th inst., at 3 o'clock. Relatives and friends of the family respectfully invited to attend.

NEWCOMB.—Suddenly, on Saturday, March 2, CHARLES NEWCOMB, at Tenafly, N. J.

PETERSON.—On Saturday, March 2, of Bright's disease, GEORGE FRANCIS, son of the late George F. Peterson, aged 21 years, 7 months.

Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his uncle, Archibald A. Peterson, No. 357 West 32d-st., on Monday, March 4, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PURDY.—On Thursday, Feb. 29, CORNELIUS L. PURDY, in the 63d year of his age.

Funeral services will be held at his late residence, corner of 1st-av. and 119th-st., on Sunday afternoon, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock. The remains will be taken to White Plains for interment.

ROWE.—In Brooklyn, Friday, March 1, MARIA VANDERVEER, wife of Edward Rowe and daughter of the late Abraham Vanderveer.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, Franklin-av., corner of Fulton-av., on Sunday, inst., at 3 o'clock.

SMITH.—At West Farms, Friday, March 1, MARY ANN, wife of William Smith, aged 52 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, 3d inst., at 2 o'clock, from the residence of William Smith, Hunt's Point Road.

TODD.—On Friday morning, March 1, WILLIAM J., son of George W. Todd, in the 21st year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his father, No. 263 West 22d-st., on Monday, 4th inst., at 1 o'clock.

TRUE.—At Omaha, Nebraska, Feb. 24, MARIA LAVINIA ROHR, of New-York, wife of Albert C. True. The remains were taken to Green-Wood for interment.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO., NO. 686 BROADWAY, Are offering special bargains in CHINA, GLASS and SILVER-PLATED WARE. Complete French China Dinner Sets, handsomely decorated, $85 per set. Dessert, Tea and Toilet Sets in proportion. White English Dinner Sets, $20 per set. Decorated English Dinner Sets, $50 per set. Silver-plated Tea Sets, six pieces, $36. Spoons, $7 per dozen. Forks, $7 per dozen. Tea-spoons, $3 50 per dozen. Ivory-handled Table-knives, $7 50 per dozen. N. B.—French Porcelain decorated to order in the highest style of art, with crests, monograms, flowers, fruits or colors.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY. Prizes cashed and information furnished. The highest rates paid all kinds of gold and silver, Government securities, &c., &c. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFICES FOR A BANK INSURANCE Company and law firm in new building, No. 21 Park-row, opposite the Astor House. Landlord on premises from 11 to 2.

DR. FILLETTE, MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN.—Refers to the most prominent physicians in the City. Is daily giving proof of the wonderful curative powers of electro-medical treatment, especially in chronic cases of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, General Nervous Debility, Pleurisy, Neuralgia, Paralysis, Spinal Weakness, Sciatica, Constipation, Female Difficulties, &c., &c. Ladies treated by an educated female electrician. Office, No. 64 West 38th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

$100,000 GOLD.—ROYAL HAVANA Lottery of Cuba draws March 12; whole tickets, $32 currency; shares in proportion. Send for circulars, or call for information on JOSEPH BATES, agent, No. 194 Broadway.

$165.—BILLIARD TABLES EQUAL to best made at forty per cent. less cost. Slate-beds, best cushions, including balls, cues, &c., $165 to $280. AMERICAN BILLIARD TABLE COMPANY, NO. 560 BROADWAY.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

REV. WASHINGTON GLADDEN will preach in the New-England Congregational Church, corner Madison-av. and 47th-st., SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. All invited.

THE ANNUAL MEETING AND ELECTION of officers of the Protestant Episcopal Sunday-school Association of New-York, will be held in Sunday-school Room of St. Chrysostom's Chapel, corner of 7th-av. and 39th-st., SUNDAY EVENING at 8 P. M. Rev. J. H. RYLAND, D. D., will deliver an essay entitled *The Relation of Children to Christ and His Church.* Subject for Discussion—*To Secure Properly Qualified Teachers is it Expedient that they should be Paid?*

All are cordially invited.

GRACE CHAPEL—SEATS FREE, EAST 14th-st., opposite the Academy of Music—Rev. JOHN W. KRAMER. Services on SUNDAY at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M. This church is convenient to most of the hotels. Strangers are cordially invited to attend.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, WEST 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.—Preaching EVERY SABBATH, by the Pastor, Rev. R. S. MACARTHUR, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Strangers provided with seats.

ALL ARE CORDIALLY INVITED.—Rev. E. T. HISCOX, of the Clinton-avenue Baptist Church of Brooklyn, will deliver a sermon to the young on SUNDAY EVENING, March 3, in the Sixteenth Baptist Church, 16th-st., near 8th-av. Rev. Dr. WM. S. NICKELS, Pastor, will preach in the MORNING.

ASSOCIATION HALL, CORNER 4TH-av. and 23d-st.—Service of Song, SUNDAY EVENING 7½ P. M., followed by a brief address by Rev. THOS. E. VERMILYE, D. D. Social Bible-class every Sunday afternoon at 5 P. M., conducted by W. H. THOMSON, M. D.

ALLEN-STREET M. E. CHURCH, BEtween Rivington and Delancey sts.—Rev. WM. M. MCALLISTER will preach 10½, and Rev. S. D. BROWN and others, 7½ P. M. Sunday-school 9 and 1½. Young People's Prayer-meeting 6 o'clock. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

ALL SAINTS PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH, corner of Henry and Scammel sts., Rev. WM. N. DUNNELL, Rector.—Services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ EVENING; also, every WEDNESDAY EVENING, with lecture.

AT MOHAWK HALL—CORNER 16TH-st. and 8th-av., the Spiritualists will hold a meeting for spiritual manifestations, as usual, at 3 o'clock in the AFTERNOON and 7½ EVENING. Prompt attendance requested.

A PRECENTOR WANTED FOR A church in this City. Address, giving reference and stating salary expected, which must be moderate, C. S., Box No. 152 *Times* Office.

A RELIGIOUS SOCIETY CAN RENT Adelphi Hall, 52d-st. and Broadway, fully furnished, all day Sunday.
JOHN H. TRENOR, No. 723 6th-av.

APOLLO HALL, CORNER BROADWAY and 28th-st.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER, Trance Speaker, will lecture before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

APOLLO HALL, CORNER BROADWAY and 28th-st.—THOMAS GALES FORSTER, trance speaker, will lecture before the Society of Progressive Spiritualists, on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

AT CANAL-STREET PRESBYTERIAN Church, No. 17 Greene-st.; services SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., by Rev. DAVID MITCHELL. Special attention to strangers.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ALL SOULS' CHURCH, CORNER 4TH-av. and 20th-st.—SUNDAY, March 3, Rev. Dr. BELLOWS will preach at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subject in the morning—*Inherited Faith.* Seats all free in the evening. The public cordially invited.

BIBLE IN SCHOOLS.—REV. OSCAR HUGO preaches SUNDAY MORNING in Central Baptist Church, West 42d-st., near 8th-av. Subject—*Protestant Rights of Conscience in Roman Catholic Countries, and Bible Rights in this Our Bible Land.*

BEREAN BAPTIST CHURCH, CORner Bedford and Downing sts.—Rev. P. L. DAVIES, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING at 10½, and SUNDAY EVENING at 7½. All are cordially invited.

BROADWAY TABERNACLE CHURCH.—Rev. R. D. HITCHCOCK, D. D., will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. GEO. H. GOULD, D. D., late of Hartford at 7½ P. M., on SUNDAY, March 3.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, 5th-av., above 45th-st.—Divine service on SUNDAY, 3d inst., at 11 A. M. and 4 P. M. At the afternoon service the third sermon will be preached of the course on "Difficult and Misunderstood Passages of Holy Scripture." Subject—*God Hardening Pharaoh's Heart.* On WEDNESDAY, 6th inst., at 8 P. M., the fourth of the special Lenten sermons will be preached by Rev. E. A. WASHBURN, D. D. Subject—*The Joy of Sacrifice.*

CHRIST PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, corner 5th av. and 35th-st., Rev. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector.—Services on SUNDAY. Morning prayer and sermon, 10½ A. M.; Evening prayer and sermon, 7½ P. M. The Rector will deliver his third lecture in the course on Church History, SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½. Strangers are invited to all the services in this Church.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH—CORNER Park-av. and 34th-st.—Rev. W. K. SCHERMERHORN, of Boston, will preach in this church, SUNDAY, March 3, MORNING and EVENING. Subject—Morning, *Liberal Christian Views of the Nature and Benefits of the Lord's Supper.* Evening—*How to Judge Religion by its Fruits.*

CHURCH OF THE HOLY SEPULCHRE, 74th-st., east of 4th-av.—Rev. J. TUTTLE SMITH, Rector; services on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M. Services TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY at 10 A. M., and THURSDAY and FRIDAY at 4 P. M.

CATHOLIC APOSTOLIC CHURCH, 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.—Sermon by Rev. W. W. ANDREWS, SUNDAY, at 7½ P. M., on *The Papal, Episcopal and Congregational Systems in their Relations to the Catholic Church*, concluding last Sunday's sermon.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH-AV.—REV. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector. Morning prayer and sermon, 10½ A. M. Evening prayer and sermon, 7½ P. M. Third service and lecture on Church History, 3½ P. M.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, Madison-av. and 35th-st.—There will be Divine service and sermon in this Church on SUNDAY EVENING next, at 7½ o'clock; Rev. Dr. MONTGOMERY will preach.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—Preaching on SABBATH EVENING by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, in the Chapel of the University, on Washington-square, at 7½ o'clock. The subject of the lecture—*The Lost Soul Found in Christ.*

DR. DEEMS IS TO PREACH AT 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M., SUNDAY, in the Church of the Strangers, Mercer-st., between Waverley place and 8th-st. All the seats are free.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY, 21st, between 5th and 6th avs., Rev. G. F. KROTEL, D. D., Pastor.—Services SUNDAY, 3d inst., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

FREE RELIGIOUS SERVICES AT the Brooklyn Academy of Music, SUNDAY EVENING, March 3, under the direction of Rev. HENRY POWERS. Gen. O. O. HOWARD, of Washington, D. C., and Rev. H. A. GALLAHER will address the meeting. Solo, choir and congregational singing. All invited.

FIVE POINTS MISSION—SITE OF THE Old Brewery, No. 61 Park-st., the original Mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. Services at 10½ A. M.; preaching at 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9½ A. M. and from 3½ to 4 P. M. Friends of the cause are invited.

FIRST M. P. CHURCH, ATTORNEY-ST.—Rev. J. J. WHITE, Pastor. Preaching SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by the Pastor. At NIGHT, 7 o'clock, by Rev. T. T. KENDRICK. Subject—*Who is Greatest in the Kingdom of Heaven.* All invited.

FIFTH-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46th-st., Rev. THOMAS ARMITAGE, D. D., Pastor.—Subject for the evening—*I Know that my Redeemer Liveth.* Services on SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

FRENCH CHURCH DU ST. ESPRIT, West 22d-st., Rev. Dr. VERREN, Rector.—Divine service in French every SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock.

FREE CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, West 45th-st., near Broadway.—High Mass will be sung at 10½ THIS MORNING; Evensong at 4 o'clock. Compline, with sermon, at 7½.

HARLEM.—SECOND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Rev. JAMES H. DWIGHT will preach MORNING and EVENING, March 3, at the new hall, 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Sunday school, 2½ P. M. Prayer-meeting, FRIDAY EVENINGS.

LEXINGTON-AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner 52d-st.—Preaching SABBATH MORNING at 10½, by Rev. C. O. GOSS, and in the evening at 7½, by the Pastor, Rev. R. M. STRATTON. Sabbath-school at 2 P. M. General prayer-meeting at 6 P. M. Seats free.

MURRAY HILL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 40th-st., near Lexington-av.—Services on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Preaching in the MORNING by Rev. TALBOT W. CHAMBERS, D. D.; in the EVENING by the Pastor, Rev. GEO. S. CHAMBERS.

MR. DOUGLAS RUSSELL, EVANGEList, will preach in the Baptist Church, 17th-st., near 6th-av., SUNDAY, 10½ morning and 7½ evening and EVERY EVENING during the week at 7½.

NEW-YORK PRAYING BAND—SAMUEL HALSTED, leader, will conduct Divine services SUNDAY, at the Thirty-fifth-street, M. E. Church, near 10th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 3 and 7 P. M. All welcome.

NEW-YORK INFANT ASYLUM.—REV. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D. will preach in behalf of this Institution in Trinity Chapel, West 25th st., on SUNDAY, March 3, at 7½ P. M.

O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th-av., (Reservoir-square,) on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*The Religion of Humanity—Its Moral Ideal.*

REV DR. OSGOOD, MINISTER IN charge, will preach in St. John's Church, West 11th-st., below 7th-av.—Morning and evening at 10½ and 7½. Morning subject—*Demonism in our Time.* Evening—*Temptations in our City Life.* Seats free to all. Week day services on WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENINGS.

REV. CHAUNCY GILES WILL DELIVER his seventh lecture on "Genesis and Geology," SUNDAY EVENING, March 3, in the new Church House of Worship, 35th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Special topic—*The Creation of the Animal Kingdom.* Services at 11 A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., Rector of Christ Protestant Episcopal Church, corner 5th-av. and 35th-st., is delivering a series of sermons on the "Lord's Prayer," every WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are invited to be present.

REV. C. S. HARROWER, PASTOR OF St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., will preach on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7½ o'clock. Trustees in attendance to seat strangers.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP WILL PREACH in the West Twenty-third-street Presbyterian Church, on SUNDAY at the usual hours. Third discourse in the evening on the Vices of New-York—*Extravagance.*

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR OF Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, 34th-st., near 8th-av., will preach SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. GEO. H. HEPWORTH WILL preach in Steinway Hall, SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Morning subject—*The Atonement.* Evening subject—*Marriage.* Services at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. JOSEPH HOLDICH, D. D., Secretary American Bible Society will preach on SUNDAY EVENING, at St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av., at 7½ o'clock.

REV. E. O. FLAGG, D. D., RECTOR OF the Church of the Resurrection will preach in the hall corner 55th-st. and 3d-av., on SUNDAY MORNING at 10½ o'clock. Sunday-school at 2½ P. M.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., WILL preach in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st-st., between 9th and 10th avs., SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Sunday-school at 9 and 2 o'clock.

REV. L. S. WEED WILL PREACH IN Old John-street M. E. Church, between Nassau and William sts., 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Seats free. All are cordially invited.

REV. DR. HUTTON WILL PREACH at Gospel Chapel, No. 257 Bowery, on SUNDAY EVENING, March 3, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Observance of the Sabbath.*

REV. T. A. HOYT WILL PREACH SUNDAY, at 11 o'clock, in small Chapel of New-York University, on Washington-square. Seats free.

REV. JOHN HALL, D. D., WILL PREACH in the South Reformed Church, 5th-av. and 21st st., on SUNDAY at 7½ P. M.

ST. IGNATIUS CHURCH, 7TH-AV., between 33d and 34th sts., Rev. F. C. EWER, D. D., Rector.—Sunday services—7 A. M., Holy Eucharist; 9 A. M., Morning Prayer; 10½ A. M., Litany, second celebration and sermon; 7½ P. M., Evening Prayer. In the EVENING the course of lectures on *Anglican Worship in its Visible Aspects* will be continued by the Rector.

This Parish will remove to its permanent place of worship on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., as soon as the necessary alterations in the church building can be completed.

SEVENTH-ST. M. E. CHURCH, NEAR 3d-av.—Preaching on SABBATH at 10½ A. M. by Rev. JOHN DICKINSON, and at 7½ P. M. by the Pastor, Rev. C. BACKMAN. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Young peoples meeting at 6 P. M. All the seats are free.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH-AV., corner of 53d-st.—Rev. Dr. MORGAN, Rector.—SUNDAY, March 3, morning prayers 9 o'clock; Litany, sermon and Holy Communion, 10½; children's service 3½; evening prayers, with sermon by the Rector, 7½ o'clock.

SEVENTEENTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs., Rev. J. S. WILLIS, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING. Prayer-meeting at 3½ P. M.; seats free.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL—DIVINE SERvices and sermon, with collection for Hospital charity, on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

THERE WILL BE A SPECIAL SERVICE at the CHURCH OF THE ASCENSION, corner 5th-av. and 10th-st., on SUNDAY, March 3, at 7½ P. M. Lecture by Rev. JOHN COTTON SMITH, D. D. Subject—*True Catholicity and its Relation to Great Questions of the Present Day.*

CUBA.

The Progress of the War—Agramonte's Manifesto—Awaiting an Imperial Visitor—Miscellaneous Gossip.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 24, 1872.

The question as to what is going on in the interior, and more particularly in the Eastern Department, is frequently asked and always remains unanswered. To a certain extent, the most complete mystery exists in relation to war matters, and if the New-York journals did not occasionally refer to the war in Cuba, it would appear from the aspect of Havana that no war was in progress and that a lasting and profound peace had been re-established. The few items published in the Havana journals confirm the fact that fighting of a desultory character continues from the jurisdiction of Sancti Spiritus to the easternmost end of the island. Every Spanish battalion is reported to be moving about, and from all sections of that part of the country still in insurrection the cry comes for more troops. Col. MARIN captured a hospital near Guanuri, taking the Cuban Capt. JULIAN ARNAIR and four others prisoners, having during a four days' march killed two Cubans. The Raya battalion captured seven Cubans and killed six men belonging to the command of the Cuban Col. FIDEL CESPEDES. A number of men belonging to the former party of MANUEL AGRAMONTE have surrendered, and this ex-Cuban is now issuing a very long-winded manifesto to the Cubans still in arms, thus following the example of almost every Cuban who has abandoned his cause. AGRAMONTE employs the usual rhetoric, and no more need be said on the subject. AGRAMONTE may do as he pleases, but if VALMASEDA's offers of pardon have not produced the desired result, it is extremely doubtful that a turncoat will succeed. Some Santa Cruz firemen and soldiers killed four men of BORRACHEA's troup near Santa Cruz, and the report that IGNACIO AGRAMONTE's scouts, who were sent out to collect horses, had been unsuccessful and met with defeat, is confirmed. The Matamoras guerillas killed the Cuban Colonel MIGUEL CALIZTO PIEDRA and four of his men near Bayamo, several men of the troup of CICILIO GONZALES being also killed. A very severe engagement occurred on the 18th and 19th at the banks of the Sagua and Berraco Rivers; the Spaniards were commanded by Gen. CAMPOS, and the Cubans by MODESTO DIAZ; according to trustworthy reports the Spaniards lost about thirty-five men killed and wounded and the Cubans almost fifty; full particulars are wanting. The neighborhood of Las Tunas continues to afford the young Spanish officers a chance of distinguishing themselves, as the Cubans persist in hovering near the town, worrying the convoys and fighting the troops to keep their hand in. The Cuban Capt. LORENZO ADOAZEDO and eight of his band were killed during an attack on a convoy, guarded by three companies of the lately-arrived troops, the latter losing fifteen men.

AWAITING ALEXIS.

The Havana populace is on the *qui vive* previous to the arrival of Prince ALEXIS, and a little of the New-York enthusiasm seems to have found its way to this city. The floors of the Palace have been cleaned, the walls have been whitewashed, and several rooms papered, thus giving the building almost a respectable appearance. The residence of the Countess of SANTOVENIA, the widow of Gen. DULCE, has been fitted up nicely, and presents a very neat appearance. The Marquis of AGUAS CLARAS, as Chairman of the Board of Aldermen, has superintended the furnishing of everything, and any member of the Tammany Ring would have voted to place the Marquis in an insane asylum, if they had seen him buying everything in person, and taking great care that not a nail should be wasted or paid for more than the usual price. On the arrival of the Prince, the men-of-war and forts will fire a royal salute; the Prince will then land and drive to the residence prepared for him in the Cerro, the volunteers and regulars lining the route of the procession. The authorities will then pay their respects to him. On the second day a grand official dinner will be given at the palace by the Captain-General; on the third day a performance in honor of the Prince will take place at the Tacon Theatre; on the fourth day the Prince will visit Matamoras and the Caves of Bellamar; the night of the fifth day is set aside for the ball to be given by the Board of Aldermen; the sixth day is to be devoted to visit the famous plantation Las Cañas, belonging to Mr. JUAN POEY, and on the night of the seventh the grand ball will be given by the Spanish Navy on board of the frigate *Gerona*, which has unshipped her guns and is being put in complete order to prepare for the event. The programme may be modified, but runs thus, at present. The festivities will be attended by the foreign residents here, the Consuls of the different nations having been requested to send in the names of all distinguished prominent resident countrymen. The visit of the Prince has given tailors and dress-makers a great deal of work, and nearly all classes of artisans, and all stores, will have been benefited by it.

AN AMERICAN FETE DAY.

The 22d has been celebrated in a quiet but becoming manner by the American residents here. The flag-ship of Admiral LEE, the *Worcester*, fired a salute of twenty-one guns, and all Spanish, the German and Swedish men-of-war and many merchant vessels were gaily decorated, and had unfurled the American flag. An impromptu ball took place on board of the monitor *Terror*, and was well attended, Capt. QUACKENBOSH and his officers doing the honors in a most amiable way. Among the ladies present were a number of Cubans. Among American ladies were Mrs. Benjamin Lawton, Mrs. McCann, Miss Sauvalle, the Misses Wiley, Gooding and Porro, Mrs. Foster, Miss Springer, Mrs. Fanny Bartlett Oviedo, Mrs. Torbert, Mrs. Kimball, Mrs. Lindner, Miss Cobner and Miss Zina Datti, the prima donna. The quiet Americans had a quiet dinner at a quiet saloon, and some were carried quietly home by their friends at a quiet hour in the morning, the memory of GEORGE WASHINGTON having slightly unsettled their minds and bodies.

MISCELLANEOUS GOSSIP.

I learn from good authority that when Admiral LEE called to pay his respects to Captain-General VALMASEDA, the latter stated to the Admiral that the revolution would be completely suppressed in two months, to which the Admiral replied, through the interpreter: "Tell his Excellency that is just the same thing he told me a year ago when I called on him."... Mr. WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT, his brother and Mr. DURAND left yesterday for Mexico on the English steamer....A call is published in the Havana journals requesting all French ladies to come forward and raise subscriptions to aid in paying the indemnity due to Germany.... The decline in sugars in New-York has had a corresponding influence on prices here, and some merchants refuse to purchase even at the present lower rates. Unless a further decline occurs, there are no fears of any crisis, as the large speculating houses are sufficiently strong to suffer heavy losses and remain solvent. Should any failure, however, take place, it will produce others at once. The speculative fever, which raged for a couple of months, has abated considerably, and Havana merchants are once more convinced that Wall-street rules the market here and fixes the prices, irrespective of the Cuban sugar crop or the pretensions of planters and merchants. Whether willing or not, Cuba must of necessity play second fiddle to New-York; money rules and New-York has it.

An order is published in the *Gaceta* ordering a registry of all slaves, with their corresponding permits or sedulas. I shall find out the cause of this sudden legal outburst, intended, perhaps, to reduce the negroes to a level with the new Chinese slaves.

QUASIMODO.

Curious Story About Gen. Harrison's Watch.

From the Indianapolis Sentinel, Feb. 28.

About seventy years ago Gen. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, while in camp, with his troops on what is called the "Governor's Trace," at a point ten miles north of Jasper, Dubois County, lost his watch. It was one of the old style, double-cased silver watches, such most of our readers will remember having seen in the possession of their grandfathers, many years ago. The outside case of this watch was found in 1818, and the inner case was found about twelve years ago. The remaining portion, or what remains of it, was found in 1868 by Col. BASIL B. EDMONSTON, Clerk of Dubois County, and is by him now forwarded to this city to be placed in the cabinet of relics in the State-house. The portion found by Col. EDMONSTON consists of the upper and lower plates, which constitute the frame of the works, and the brass cap. Nothing remains of the works but the "barrel" and "fusee," the latter much rusted. All the rest has been eaten up by rust. The upper plate bears the inscription, "Leslie and Price, Philadelphia, No. 78."

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—March 2.

FIRST BOARD.

$10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '81...108¾	200 Pac. M. S. S. Co. bet. call...b5 61⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64.111	4100 do... 61¼
6,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, new...110⅜	1500 do...s3 61⅛
47,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.111⅜	2200 do... 61⅜
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.110⅞	400 do...c. 61⅛
12,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old. 66⅛	400 do...b3 61⅛
4,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new. 66	500 do...b3 61⅛
1,000 N. C. 6s. old bds. 35	200 do... 61
20,000 N. C. St. 6s, new. 18¾	1900 do... 61
2,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July, c. 31½	500 do...c. 61⅛
3,000 S. C. St 6s, new, Oct. & April... 30	900 do... 60⅞
1,000 Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Iss... 92¾	500 do... 60⅝
1,000 Brook. 6s, P. L... 93⅝	300 do... 60⅞
25,000 Virginia St. 6s, Deferred, s60.. 17¾	100 Wells Fargo Ex.. 73
1,000 Erie 3d Mor. ex. int... 95½	100 U. S. Ex... 66
1,000 C. Pac. R.R. gold bonds... 102⅛	100 do...b. c. 65¾
2,000 Union Pa. 1st... 91⅝	5 Am. Mer. U. Ex. bet. call... 69⅛
25,000 U. Pac. L'd. G'ts. 81⅛	200 N. Y. Cent. & H. R. 97⅜
1,000 Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf. 88	100 Erie Railway... 33⅜
5,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st. 97	200 do...b. c. 33⅛
1,000 C. & R. I. & Pac. 7s... 102	1000 do... 33⅜
3,000 St. L. & Iron M'n. 1st Mor. b'ds.. 94	200 do...b4 33⅝
1,000 M. & St. P. 7 3-10C. 93¾	200 do...c. 32½
5,000 M. & St. P. 1st... 93⅞	1000 do... 33⅛
4,000 Jol. & Chic., 1st. 107	200 Harlem Railroad. 108
1,000 C., C. & I. C., 1st. 92¾	100 L. S. & M. S... 92
1,000 North Mo., 1st... 91⅛	200 do... 92⅛
1,000 Bost., Hart. & E. G. b'ds... 41	340 do...b. c. 92
16,000 do... 40	300 do... 91⅞
3,000 Bost., Hart. & E. 1st... 38	200 Panama Railroad. 82
50 Phœnix Bank... 100¾	200 Clev. & Pitts. G.. 90⅛
200 do... 101	200 do...b3 90⅛
16 Merchant's Bank. 118	25 do... 90⅞
10 Hanover Bank... 103⅛	200 Chi. & N. W. b.c. 77⅛
15 St. Nicholas Bank. 112⅛	1000 do... 77⅛
23 Bank of St. of N. Y. 112⅜	200 do...c. 77⅛
40 Manhattan Bank, bet. call... 149⅛	500 do... 77⅛
100 Maryland Coal Co. 20	2700 do... 77⅝
100 Canton Co., b3... 84⅛	500 do...c. 77⅛
100 W. U. Tel... 69⅝	500 do... 77⅛
800 do. bet. call. c. 69¾	300 Chi. & R. I. b. c. 111⅛
1100 do...s3. 69⅞	1800 do... 111⅛
1500 do...b3 70	18 C., C., C. & I... 88⅛
1200 do... 70	100 do...b. c. 88
300 do...s3 69⅞	10 Del., L. & W... 105⅛
200 do...s3 69⅝	10 Ohio & Miss... 45
500 do... 69⅝	200 do...b. c. 44⅛
600 Quick. Min... 36½	500 do...s3 44⅛
200 do...b.c.b3 37	200 do... 44⅛
700 do... 36¾	200 do...c. 44⅛
500 Quick. Pf... 39¾	200 H. & St. Jo... 37½
100 Mariposa Pf... ¾	100 do... 37⅛
100 M. & Cin. 1st Pf. b.c. 22	10 do... 37
	100 C., C. & Ind. C... 22⅛
	200 Union Pacific. b.c. 34⅞
	500 do... 34⅛
	800 do... 34⅞
	1000 do...b60 35⅛
	200 do...b3 34⅞
	500 do...c. 34⅛
	200 do...s3 34⅞
	200 M. & St. P. Pf. b.c. 77⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$12,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62. 111	500 Chic. & N. W. bet. call...b3 77⅛
32,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '67. 111⅛	4700 do... 77⅛
300 Pacific Mail.. b. c. 61	300 do...c. 77¾
1200 do... 60⅞	300 do...b3. 78
500 do...s3. 60⅞	200 do... 78
200 do...b3. 61	200 do...b3. 77⅞
1300 do... 61⅛	2600 do... 77½
1100 do... 61	200 do... 77⅝
100 Con. Coal of Md... 36⅛	100 Chic. & N. W. Pf... 91
50 Quicksilver Min... 36⅞	100 do... 90⅞
500 do... bet. call. 36¾	500 Un. Pac... bet. call. 34⅞
100 Quicksilver Pf. b3. 40	1000 do... 35
300 N. Y. C. & Hud. R., bet. call... 97¾	200 do... 35⅛
900 Erie R... 33⅜	300 Ohio & Miss. b.c. s3. 44⅛
200 do... bet. call. 33⅜	100 Mil. & St. Paul... 57
400 do... 33⅛	200 Mil. & St. Paul Pf., bet. call... b3. 77½
200 do...b3. 33⅝	200 do... 77⅛
140 Erie R. Pf... 60	10 C. C., Cin. & Ind.. 88⅛
600 L. S. & Mich. So.. 92	100 H. & St. Joseph... 36⅞
200 do. bet. call. b3. 92	200 do... bet. call. 37
500 do... 91⅞	300 Col., C. & Ind. C... 22⅛
200 Panama R... 83	1100 do... bet. call. 22⅛
100 Clev. & Pitts. guar. 90⅛	200 Del., L. & W.. b. c. 105⅞
30 do... 90⅛	
200 Chic. & R. I.. b. c. 111⅝	

SATURDAY, March 2—P. M.

In point of lawful Money strength the Bank movement, on the return of the week, shows no improvement, the surplus over the required 25 per cent. being not quite $2,500,000. The Banks lose in Greenbacks $1,272,500, and gain in Gold Notes $443,000. The decrease on the general line of Deposits is $2,845,400. The loans are nearly the same as last week—$206,400 less.

The Treasury Office received for Customs during the week $3,061,000, and paid out $2,567,000 March Interest on the 10-40 5 ₩ cent. Loan. The Imports of the week are reported from the Custom-house as $14,600,713, of which $7,278,717 is in Foreign Dry Goods. Both the total and the Dry Goods are the largest ever reported, for any single week, at the Port of New-York.

Money was in good demand at 7 ₩ cent., but there was no trouble among borrowers to make up their Bank accounts, although extra rates of Interest were reported early in the day.

The sales of Gold were at 110⅛ @110⅛ @110⅜ @110¼ ₩ cent. The sales of Bills on England at 109⅛ @109¼ ₩ cent., less a small brokerage. The market had a firm look in the forenoon for both Gold and Exchange, but closed a fraction easier later in the day.

On the Stock Exchange the Public Funds were firmer on the 5-20s of 1867, and generally steady in prices at the close, with only a moderate offering of Bonds. The speculation in the Railroads and in Telegraph and Pacific Mail was active and prices generally higher than on Friday. The business was especially large in Pacific Mail and North-west Common and Union Pacific. After the late Board, at 4 o'clock P. M., (the Saturday hour for closing the Exchange,) the following quotations were made as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING PRICES—MARCH 2.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States New 5s	108⅝	108⅝
U. S. 5-20s, '65s, May and Nov.	111⅞	111⅞
U. S. 5-20s, '67s, Jan. and July.	111⅞	111⅛
American Gold	110¼	110¼
Bills on London, 60 days	109¼	109¼
N. Y. Central and Hudson	97⅞	97⅛
N.Y.C. and Hudson Debt Ctfs.	93⅛	93⅞
Reading	113⅞	114⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅛	111⅝
North-west Common	76⅞	78⅛
North-west Preferred	90½	90⅞
Pacific Mail	61⅛	61⅛
St. Paul Preferred	77⅞	77¼
St. Paul Common	56⅞	57⅛
Ohio and Mississippi	44⅛	44⅞
Toledo and Wabash	75⅛	75⅞
Western Telegraph	69⅞	70
Erie	33⅛	33⅞
Union Pacific	34⅞	35⅛
Lake Shore	91⅛	92⅛

At the very close of the Hall of the Exchange, at 4 o'clock P. M., the speculation in Railroads, &c., was strong.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW YORK, March 2, 1872.

Gold receipts	$892,045 55
Gold payments	1,415,971 38
Gold balance	73,042,196 32
Currency receipts	496,209 00
Currency payments	776,671 80
Currency balance	3,350,276 51
Customs	645,000 00
Cancelled gold certificates sent to Washington	1,196,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—MARCH 2.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	97	97½
City 6s, new	100½	100⅝
Camden and Amboy	123¼	123½
Pennsylvania Central	60⅛	60¼
Reading	113¾	113⅞
Lehigh Valley	62¾	63
Catawissa Preferred	46½	46⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	26¾	27
Northern Central	39¼	39¾
Lehigh Navigation	39¼	39½
Lehigh Gold Loan	92⅝	92¾

The earnings of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for the third week in February were:

1872	$40,476
1871	27,617
Increase	$12,859

The week's imports of foreign dry-goods have been to the specie value of $7,278,401; and of general merchandise, $7,322,312.

Mr. D. W. BERDAN, the Manager of the Bankers' and Brokers' Association, has been admitted to membership at the Stock Exchange Board.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE 8 PER CT. FIRST MORTGAGE SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS OF THE ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY,

in denominations of $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupon or Registered, can now be obtained to a limited amount only from the undersigned, or through the principal Banks and Bankers throughout the United States.

The safety and reliability of these Bonds is evidenced in the continued and increasing demand for them by prudent and careful investors, who have invested in them after a most thorough and rigid examination of the security pledged for their payment, both interest and principal.

THEY ARE SECURED by a *first* and *only mortgage* on the Company's *railroad, (which will soon connect the Union Pacific Road at Fort Kearney with the City of St. Joseph, Mo., already an important railroad centre,)* upon the *Franchises* of the same—upon the *Equipment* and *personal property* of every description—upon the *Land Grant* of the Company granted by Special Act of Congress, approved July 23, 1866, *amounting to 1,700,000 acres, which has been officially Certified to the Company by the Commissioner of the General Land Office in his official report to Congress, transmitted through the Secretary of the Interior on Jan. 10, 1872.*

The Bonds are issued only as they represent a completed and equipped Road; all proceeds of Bonds beyond this are held by the Trustees in trust until the necessary completion entitle the Company to these proceeds.

The Road is built first-class in every particular, and has been so received and accepted by the Department of the Interior.

The Mortgage Deed of Trust prohibits the sale of any of the Company's Lands at less than four ($4) dollars per acre, payable to the Trustees and applied to the payment of the Bonds, through the operation of the Sinking Fund. The payment of the Bonds before maturity is not compulsory upon the holders.

The Bonds are therefore secured by two classes of property *combined in one mortgage*, the value of either largely exceeding the amount of bonds which can be issued under the mortgage.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New-York.

The Bonds have thirty years to run, with both principal and interest payable in Gold. The Principal payable in New-York, the interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent., payable in February and August either in New-York, London or Frankfort-on the-Main, free of tax.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in Currency. The Bonds are receivable at par and accrued interest in payment for the Company's Land Sales. Maps, circulars, documents and full information furnished on application.

The Bonds of this Company have always been received with favor by investors and capitalists, have always commanded a ready market, and we unhesitatingly recommend them—believing this loan will rank equally with that of the Eastern Division issues, which are now selling at a premium above par.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-street.

LAW REPORTS.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM—MARCH 2.

By Chief-Justice Barbour and Judges Monell and Freedman.

George W. Rathbun *vs.* Daniel W. Ingersoll; order reversed, with costs. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

Francis H. Dykers *vs.* Laban C. Stewart; judgment affirmed. Opinion by Judge MONELL.

Louisa Donai Wehle *vs.* Henry L. Butler et al.; judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion of the Court by Judge FREEDMAN; concurring opinion by Judge MONELL.

By Judges McCunn, Curtis and Sedgwick.

Steinhardt *vs.* Doellner; judgment reversed, unless the plaintiff remit costs in Schaller *vs.* Steinhardt, subsequent to service of the summons, in which case the judgment is affirmed without costs. Opinion by Judge SEDGWICK.

Grant *vs.* Taylor; motion to dismiss appeal granted with costs. Opinion by Judge SEDGWICK.

Stafford *vs.* Leamy; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge SEDGWICK.

Riddle *vs.* Luzan; judgment reversed with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Judge SEDGWICK.

Heinmuller *vs.* Abbott; judgment reversed with costs to appellant to abide event. Opinion by Judge SEDGWICK.

Cammeyer et al. *vs.* Hamilton et al.; judgment reversed and new trial ordered, with costs to the appellant to abide the event. Opinion by Judge CURTIS.

William A. Brown et al. *vs.* The St. Nicholas Insurance Company; judgment affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge CURTIS.

F. J. Tinkham et al. *vs.* A. J. Thomas; the order denying the motion for a new trial is affirmed, and the judgment appealed from is affirmed with costs. Opinion by Judge CURTIS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 123.—*Traders' National Bank of Chicago vs. Campbell, Assignee in Bankruptcy.*—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the Northern District of Illinois.—This was a proceeding to recover of the bank the amount of a debt which it had received from the firm of Hitchcock & Endicott, by a Sheriff sale of their property, under an execution based upon a confession of judgment in favor of the bank, made when the firm was insolvent and under a threat of arrest, unless it was done. The bank had lent money to the firm, and some alleged fraudulent representation having been made, also the bank becoming suspicious of the solvency of the firm, took this means of collecting the debt. The Court held that this confession of judgment was an act of bankruptcy, and that the bank obtained the benefit of an unwarrantable preference, and the decree was that the bank must pay over the proceeds of the sale made at its instance, and also a considerable sum of money in its vaults on deposit by the firm, which also had been levied upon. It was said that although the act of Hitchcock and Endicott, in confessing judgment, was done under a sort of duress, still they must be held responsible for the consequences of the act as if in all respects voluntary. This appeal is taken from that decree, and it is insisted that the conclusions were not warranted by the facts or by law.

George C. Campbell for appellants; M. W. Fuller for appellees.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

In the matter of Thompson Greenfield, bankrupt.—A voluntary petition in this case was filed in August, 1867. The petitioner was adjudged a bankrupt, and an assignee appointed to administer the estate; and the bankrupt received his discharge in due course from the Court. Previous to 1862, he had been a partner in the firm of Fellows & Co., of New-Orleans, the firm consisting of Fellows, Logan and the bankrupt. The firm expired by limitation in September of that year. In February, 1868, the partners, Fellows and Logan, filed a petition in bankruptcy in the District Court of Louisiana, praying that all the members of the firm, viz., Logan, Fellows and Greenfield, be adjudged bankrupts. This was done, and an assignee appointed, who sold some real estate belonging to the firm. The purchaser applied to this Court to affirm the conveyance. The register to whom the case was referred, decides that the proceedings in the District Court of Louisiana were void, for want of jurisdiction; that the assignee appointed by this Court should proceed by petition against Logan and Fellows, to have them declared bankrupts; and that said assignee should obtain possession of all the partnership property of the firm; and that neither the proceedings in this Court nor in the District Court of Louisiana, are of avail to convey the interest of the members of the said firm to any assignee in bankruptcy in either Court. In these conclusions of the register, Judge BLATCHFORD concurs; and avers that the proceedings to be taken by the assignee, as above referred to, must be by way of supplement to the proceedings pending in this Court.

In the matter in which ALEXANDER E. ORR, who held assigned policies issued by the Manhattan Fire Insurance Company to sufferers by the Chicago fire, which policies were not paid on presentation, had petitioned to have the Company adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt, the petition was withdrawn by mutual consent, and the matter of distributing the assets of the Company was left in the hands of the receiver appointed by the State Court. It was stated that the creditors of the Company will get about forty per cent. of the amounts owing to them. A petition by the same person, to have the New-York and Yonkers Fire Insurance Company adjudicated an involuntary bankrupt, for substantially the same reasons as those assigned in the case of the Manhattan Company, was put over to be argued next Saturday.

IN ADMIRALTY.

Before Judge Blatchford.

The Boston, Newport and New-York Steamboat Company vs. Steam Propeller Oceanus.—This was a case of collision between the steamboat *Newport* and the propeller *Oceanus*, which occurred on the afternoon of Nov. 27, 1867, while the vessels were rounding the Battery into the East River. The libel alleges that the collision was caused by the *Oceanus* running up at high speed, and attempting to pass the *Newport* in a narrow channel, under such circumstances as made a collision almost inevitable. The answer denies that there was any negligence on the part of the *Oceanus*; that she had a foremost place while approaching the Battery, and that the *Newport* crossed her bows by a sudden and unexpected turn, thereby causing the collision. Judge BLATCHFORD, yesterday, decided that the *Oceanus* pursued the only path open to her, and that the cause of the collision was entirely with the *Newport*. Libel dismissed with costs.

BANKRUPTCY BUSINESS.

The following adjudications in involuntary cases were made during the week ending March 2: Andrew King Chandler, Albert F. Gescheidt, Morris Harris. Discharges were granted to Sylvester F. Dewey, James H. Taylor, William Fleming Smith and George Mittauer.

THE MARCH TERM OF THE CIVIL COURTS.

The State Civil Courts commence the regular March Term to-morrow. The following are the assignments of Judges for the different terms in the respective Courts:

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Judge Barnard. Chambers—Judge Cardozo. Circuit—Part I.—Oyer and Terminer—Judge Barrett. Circuit—Part II.—Judge Brady.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term—Judges Monell, Freedman and Curtis. Special Term—Judge Sedgwick. Trial Term—Part I.—Chief-Justice Barbour. Trial Term—Part II.—Judge McCunn.

COMMON PLEAS.—Equity Term—Judge Robinson. Trial Term, Part I.—Judge Joseph F. Daly. Trial Term, Part II.—Judge Van Brunt.

MARINE COURT.—General Term—Judges Shea, Curtis, and Spalding. Trial Term, Part I.—Judge Gross. Trial Term, Part II.—Judge Curtis. Trial Term, Part III.—Judge Shea. Chambers—Judge Joachimsen.

Owing to the engagement of Chief-Judge Daly in the trial of Mayor Hall, the General Term of the Court of Common Pleas stands adjourned until Monday, the 11th inst. In the Supreme Court, the regular assignments for the year provide for no General Term in March.

Co-education of the Sexes at Cornell.

From the Syracuse Journal, Feb. 29.

Some months ago, Hon. HENRY W. SAGE, of Brooklyn, one of the members of the Board of Trustees of Cornell University, made a proposition to endow the institution to the extent of $250,000, burdened only with the single condition that females should be admitted to the privileges of the University upon the same footing as males. In an examination of the subject, President WHITE and Mr. SAGE visited several colleges at the West, where this system is pursued, and sought information in every direction. The results of their personal examinations—and they evidently were very thorough ones—were given in detail in a lengthy report read to the Trustees, recently, by the President. A mass of correspondence from presidents of colleges, principals of normal schools and academies, and from every possible source where information could be gained was given, and the conclusions reached were emphatically in favor of the co-education of the sexes. Mr. SAGE proposes to advance $150,000 for the erection of a building, of which one-half shall be expended in this year and one-half in 1873. The remaining $100,000 to remain as an endowment for the benefit of this University. The location of the building, plans, &c., have not as yet been settled upon or scarcely discussed. The matter is entirely left in the hands of the Executive Committee of the University, with Mr. SAGE added as a member. The report of President WHITE is to be printed.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Auctioneers.

ART SALE

AT JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL'S, NO. 37 NASSAU-ST.

NOTICE TO THE CONNOISSEURS OF ART.

We will open for exhibition and sale on MONDAY, the 4th of March, much the finest collection of high-class OIL-PAINTINGS heretofore offered at our down-town sales, among which will be found choice examples from the following favorite European and American artists:

Carl Hubner,	J. F. Konsett,	Whitridge,
M. F. H. De Haas,	J. W. Casilear,	W. L. Sonntag,
J. B. Bristol,	Plassan,	Gignoux,
Florent Willems,	Armfield,	Rolf,

and about one hundred others of equal merit.

The above will be sold at auction on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 6 and 7, commencing each day at 12 o'clock.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Auctioneers.

PRIVATE LIBRARY AT AUCTION.

CLINTON HALL BOOK SALE-ROOMS, Astor-place. GEO. A. LEAVITT & CO., Auctioneers.

TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, March 5 and 6, at 7½ o'clock each evening. Sale of a PRIVATE LIBRARY, comprising the best editions of ILLUSTRATED and STANDARD BOOKS, in elegant bindings. Attention may be called to Walpole's works, 5 vols., 4to; Dibdin's works, Doré's illustrated works, fresh editions; Laraber's Physionomie, 10 vols., 4to, cf.; La Fontaine's works, best editions; Dictionnaire d'Histoire Naturelle, 13 vols., ½ mor.; Dodsley's old plays, 12 vols., 8vo, scarce; Lane's Arabian Nights, an elegant copy; Pugin's Glossary of Ecclesiastical Ornament; Nichol's Anecdotes, 17 vols., full cf.; Montfaucon Antiquities, 15 vols., folio, original edition, &c., &c. Also a fine and rare collection of

PRINTS, ETCHINGS and ENGRAVINGS, including specimens of many of the best engravers of the English, French and German schools. Book Plates in proof state, &c., &c. This collection now on exhibition at the CLINTON HALL SALE-ROOMS.

NEWSPAPERS.

NOW OUT.

THE

FIFTH-AVENUE JOURNAL.

A WEEKLY MIRROR OF ART, LITERATURE AND SOCIETY.

ILLUSTRATIONS,
FICTION,
ESSAY,
CRITICISM.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

PIANOS TO RENT—RENT APPLIED TO purchase if desired; pianos sold on monthly installments. WM. A. POND & CO., No. 547 Broadway, New-York. Branch, No. 39 Union-square.

$250.—A NEW SEVEN OCTAVE PIANO, carved legs, iron frame, and overstrung bass, for $250 cash. New Pianos to let at WATERS', No. 481 Broadway.

WANTED AT EASTER—A POSITION as organist in or near New-York City. Address G. W. COAKLEY, No. 419 Pulaski-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—EXCELLENT BARGAIN, must be closed immediately, a physician's practice worth $2,000, in a growing and pleasant part of Brooklyn, with a fine black horse, young, sound and kind, also a good top buggy, with harness, for $1,500 in cash; or with lease of house, having all improvements, and consisting of ten rooms, attic and cellar; also four lots of ground, with a good stable, for three years from May 1, 1872, for $1,800 cash. Address M. D., *Eagle* Office, Brooklyn.

A SILK MANUFACTURING CONCERN, long and well established, doing a good and profitable business, could increase trade and profits by the use of from $20,000 to $50,000; either an active business man with above capital, or special partner, is desired; none but principals will meet with attention, and undoubted references will be required. Direct Box No. 1,415 Post-office.

WANTED—$10,000 TO $12,000 TO EXTEND A good business now fully established, in which the profits are large; best reference given and required. Address JOHNSON, Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S CLASSES FOR DANCING

All meet at No. 212 5th-av., corner 26th-st.

Classes for ladies, gentlemen or children.

Morning, afternoon and evening classes.

Pupils can commence at any time.

For particulars send for circular.

TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING.

LYRIC HALL, No. 723 6th-av., Reservoir-square. PUPILS BEGIN AT ANY TIME and attend at their convenience. SEND FOR CIRCULAR. Matinée at Adelphi Hall SATURDAY EVENING.

BALLET-MASTER DUMAR'S PRIVATE Dancing Academy, No. 24 West 4th-st., near Broadway. All dances taught perfectly in one quarter; six dances in six private lessons.

STATIONERY.

SLOTE & JANES, STATIONERS, PRINTERS and blank-book manufacturers, No. 93 Fulton st. Blank-books made to any pattern.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BOKER'S BITTERS! BOKER'S BITTERS! Nobody should be without a bottle of "BOKER'S BITTERS." Since an experience of more than forty-five years has proved them to be by far the best and most efficacious Stomach Bitters, as well as a very agreeable and pleasant cordial. Beware of counterfeits, and buy only of respectable houses. L. FUNKE, Jr., Sole Agent, No. 66 Liberty-st., New-York. Post-office Box No. 1,029.

PILES.

Wright's Ointment—50 cents and $1 per box—a pure and certain cure; an old English prescription. Sold only by J. BERRYMAN Nos. 247 and 249 West 41st-st.

STAMMERING.—NEW-YORK STAMMERING INSTITUTE, No. 1 Irving-place, Profs. MANN and COLVIN, managers; plenty good references: no pay until cured. Send for prospectus.

WHISKY. WHISKY. WHISKY.

Office of S. T. SUIT & CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY.

We have bought up the greater part of all the old Kentucky Whiskies in the world—we mean of goods older than distillation of 1867. The stock of this character of goods is smaller than has been known, and we have made this extraordinary operation merely to supply the wants of our own trade, and not with the view of increasing the price, for we offer them to the trade at the same prices they have been heretofore held. We have goods of the distillation of 1855, and every year from that to this date.

Fine old Sour Mash Whiskies; finest grades of Kentucky Rye Whiskies, of real age, warranted. We sell every package under absolute and unqualified guarantee of satisfaction.

S. T. SUIT & CO.

DRY GOODS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Are offering at less than ONE-HALF of former prices, REAL INDIA Camel's Hair Shawls, purchased at the last large LONDON AUCTION SALE, Among which are some of the most ELEGANT DESIGNS and FINEST QUALITIES ever imported. Prices for

Filled Centres

$125 each, upward.

Also, a large assortment of

Plain Centres,

with ELEGANT BORDERS.

Price $30 each, upward.

Please call and examine.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. Stewart & Co.

Will make, on MONDAY, March 4, LARGE ADDITIONS to their POPULAR STOCKS of

Carpets,

Curtain materials, Housekeeping Goods, Ready-made Suits, Sacques, Cloaks, Polonaise, Under-garments, Boys' Clothing, Hats, BONNETS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, FLOWERS, &c., &c.

A visit of inspection is requested.

BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MARCH 4, NEW SPRING SILKS, IN STRIPES, $1 12½, $1 25, $1 50, $1 75 and $2. PLAIN COLORED SILKS, IN NEW SPRING SHADES, INCLUDING DELICATE TINTS FOR EVENING WEAR. A SPLENDID LINE OF TRIMMING SILKS, TO MATCH, $1 25. BLACK SILKS, IN EVERY WELL-KNOWN MAKE, INCLUDING JAMES McCREERY & CO.'s "FAMILY SILK." GUARANTEED FOR DURABILITY.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., HAVE JUST RECEIVED AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF NEW SPRING JAPANESE SILKS, IN STRIPED, FIGURED, AND PLAIN COLORS. ALSO, IRISH AND FRENCH POPLINS, CHALLIES, SERGES, CRAPE DE PARIS, PONGEES, &c., &c., IN ALL THE NEW SPRING SHADES.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, MARCH 4, A CHOICE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF SPRING AND SUMMER SHAWLS, IN INDIA, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH MANUFACTURE.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OFFER, ON MONDAY, MARCH 4, IN THEIR LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S FURNISHING DEPARTMENT, NEW STYES IN LADIES' WALKING SUITS, LINEN AND WHITE LAWN WALKING SUITS AT POPULAR PRICES. CHILDRENS' LINEN DRESSES, HANDSOMELY BRAIDED, from $1 50 to $2 50. CHILDREN'S PIQUE DRESSES, BRAIDED AND TRIMMED. INFANTS' PIQUE CLOAKS & WALKING COATS, INFANTS' LACE CAPS, NURSERY BASKETS, &c., &c. INFANTS' WARDROBES COMPLETE, Consisting of ROBES, DRESSES, SLIPS, SKIRTS, BARROW COATS, EMBROIDERED FLANNEL SKIRTS, &c., &c. LADIES' FINE UNDER-CLOTHING, IMPORTED AND MADE TO ORDER. A LARGE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS IN STOCK. LADIES' CHEAP UNDERCLOTHING, as follows: NIGHT-DRESSES, tucked back and front and ruffled, $1 50. CHEMISES, tucked yokes, 75c. and $1. DRAWERS, tucked, 75c. SKIRTS, tucked, $1. DRESSING SACQUES, tucked and puffed, $1. LADIES' WALKING SUITS AND DRESSES MADE TO ORDER.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,

BROADWAY AND 11TH-ST., WILL OFFER ON MONDAY, MARCH 4, ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON IN FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN DOLLY VARDENS, PERCALES, ENGLISH, CALICO, SCOTCH GINGHAMS, IN GREAT VARIETY. ALSO, A FULL LINE OF THE BEST AMERICAN PRINTS, FROM 6¼ CENTS.

SOLINGER BROS.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES.

MONDAY, March 4, 1872,

Opening of the New Department at their popular One Price Store.

Ladies' Suits and Under-garments, of our own manufacture and importation.

Elegant new Spring Costumes, at $7 50.
Ladies' Chemises at $1, elsewhere $2.
Ladies' Skirts at 69c., elsewhere $1 25.
Buy your goods of the best material.
Ladies' Drawers at 75c., elsewhere $1 40.
Ladies' Underwear of every description.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
SOLINGER BROS.,
CARMINE, CORNER BLEECKER-ST.

SOLINGER BROS.

SPRING, 1872.

Opening of their Ribbon Department.
7-inch Gros-Grain Ribbons at 90c., warranted all Silk.
Sash Ribbons, in new Spring Shades, at 42c., 69c., and 75c.; elsewhere 50c., 75c., and $1.
Job Lot of Ladies' Scarfs, from Paris, at 50c. each; elsewhere $1.
All styles of Corsets, including Thompson's Glove-fitting Corset, at 75c. and $1; elsewhere $1 and $1 50.
THE TRADE SUPPLIED AT JOBBING PRICES.
SOLINGER BROS.,
CARMINE, CORNER BLEECKER-ST.

SOLINGER BROS.

SPRING, 1872.

24-inch Black Silks, at $1 25, worth $2.
24-inch Black Gros-Grain Silk, at $1 95, worth $3 50.
28-inch Modelled Poplins, at 25c., worth 37c.
Elegant Japs, at 39c. per yard, elsewhere 55c.
Striped Chinese Poplins, at 35c., elsewhere 45c.
Opening Striped and Plaid Dress Goods in endless variety.
Full line of Tarlatans, Swiss, Jaconets, Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, &c., at 25c. a yard and up.
POLITE ATTENDANCE—NO URGING.
SOLINGER BROS.,
CARMINE, CORNER BLEECKER-ST.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS!!

Union Adams & Co.,

NO. 637 BROADWAY,

WILL OFFER DURING THIS WEEK: CLOTH GLOVES, LINED GLOVES, WARM UNDER-SHIRTS and DRAWERS, SHIRTS, COLLARS, CUFFS, DRESSING HABITS, SMOKING JACKETS, WITH A LARGE VARIETY OF FANCY GOODS, AT EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.

INDIA CAMEL'S-HAIR SHAWLS—Have returned from Europe with a superb collection suitable for Spring wear. Will open on TUESDAY. J. RUSSELL, No. 33 East 20th-st.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST., NEW-YORK.

NEW SPRING SILKS.

Just received FIFTEEN CASES of the LATEST NOVELTIES in RICH BROCADE and PEKIN CHENE STRIPED SILKS.
ALL THE NEW TINTS IN COLORED FAILLES AND TAFFETAS.
CRISAILLE SILKS.
BLACK AND WHITE STRIPED SILKS.
OMBRE STRIPED AND CHINE SILKS.
WHITE AND BLACK GROUND "DOLLY VARDEN" FOULARDS.
CREPE DE CHINES AND JAPANESE SILKS, &c., &c.

ALSO,

BLACK SILKS.

The largest and best selected stock in market of all the leading manufacturers,

AND AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

DRESS GOODS.

BROCHE CAMEL'S-HAIR SERGES, A NEW AND BEAUTIFUL ARTICLE, in all the NEW SHADES, for OVER-DRESSES, &c.
LYONS POPLINS, all colors.
CAMEL'S-HAIR CLOTH, by the yard.
DOLLY VARDENS IN CRETONNES and FOULARDS.
PONGEE FOULARDS, FRENCH PERCALES, with BORDERS.
LINEN CHAMBRAIS, COTTON and LINEN SEERSUCKERS.
ENGLISH and FRENCH PRINTS.
STRIPED and CHINE CREPE "EUGENIE."
FIGURED and STRIPED FRENCH BAPTISTE, new and beautiful goods for DRESSES and SUITS.
JACONETS and ORGANDIES.

Laces, Embroideries, And Trimmings.

WHITE and BLACK FLOUNCING LACES, all widths.
POINT and APPLIQUE SHAWLS, SETS, BARBES, &c.
PARASOL-COVERS, in endless variety.
BLACK and WHITE TRIMMING LACES, in all the various makes and widths.
FRENCH EMBROIDERED SETS, LINEN CHEMISE-BANDS.
INSERTINGS, EDGINGS, &c., &c., at VERY LOW PRICES.

BARGAINS.

WILSON & GREIG

Are offering great Bargains in LADIES' CHEMISES, DRAWERS and SKIRTS, CHILDREN'S UNDER-WEAR, INFANTS' ROBES, PIQUE CLOAKS, and WALKING COATS, INFANTS' SLIPS, and MERINO CLOAKS, HATS, CAPS, BANDS and FLANNEL SKIRTS.

WILSON & GREIG,

NO. 771 BROADWAY, COR. OF 9TH-ST.

BLACK SILKS.

GREAT POPULAR SALE of BONNETT'S, PONSON'S AND GUINET'S Celebrated

BLACK SILKS — This week we will offer a magnificent Stock of Genuine Paris and Lyons Gros Grain and Taffeta Silks, the Quality of which we guarantee to be the best Imported and the BEST VALUE sold in this City for many years. Prices from $1 to $3 per yard.

W. K. PEYTON,
Nos. 272 and 274 Bowery,
Between Houston and Prince sts.

INSTRUCTION.

Mount Washington Collegiate Institute,

NO. 40 WASHINGTON-SQUARE (SOUTH.)

DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, PRINCIPAL.

Prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE. Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857. Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 20. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

PARENTS—HOME EDUCATION SECURES health, love of study, comprehensive understanding, mental accomplishments. Address GOVERNESS, Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. Dr.

ALONZO FLACK, CLAVERACK, N. Y.—Term opens March 22; both sexes; $300 a year.

FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

TEACHERS.

FRENCH LANGUAGE—PRIVATE LESSONS in the evening. Address A. B. C., Box No. 138 *Times* Office.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 29, 1872.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm name of BRITTON, VAN VECHTEN & MARKHAM, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

CHARLES P. BRITTON,
JOHN VAN VECHTEN,
FRANK C. MARKHAM.

NEW-YORK, March 1, 1872.

The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of BRITTON & VAN VECHTEN, and will continue the banking and brokerage business at No. 5 New-st.

CHARLES P. BRITTON,
JOHN VAN VECHTEN.

NO. 29 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, March 2, 1872.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of FELLOWES & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

C. FELLOWES,
E. FELLOWES,
D. P. MORGAN, Special Partner.

The undersigned will continue the business at No. 29 William-st., under the firm name of FELLOWES & CO.

C. FELLOWES,
B. FELLOWES.

FINANCIAL.

STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS. 10 TO 20 PER CENT. INVESTMENTS IN CITY AND COUNTY BONDS, RAILROAD BONDS, INSURANCE AND BANK STOCKS, CITY RAILROAD STOCKS, GAS-LIGHT STOCKS, &c., &c.

FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENT AT THE LOWEST MARKET RATES, FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
BANKER, STOCK BROKER and AUCTIONEER,
NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—Strictly first-class investment securities paying large rates of interest, a specialty with this house for many years, and always kept on hand.

Howes & Macy, Bankers,

NO. 30 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Offer the same facilities to Depositors as Incorporated Banks, and allow Interest on daily Balances at the rate of Four per Cent.

Collections made on any point at current rates, with immediate returns.

Special attention paid to choice Stock, Bonds, &c., &c., for Investors.

WALKER, ANDREWS & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 14 WALL-ST.,

ANDREWS & CO., PARIS.

Sterling Exchange and Travelers' and Commercial Credits on UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Franc do. on Paris House.

Bonds, Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission.

Loans negotiated. Deposits received at interest.

Montclair Railway Company,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

The Coupons and registered interest due March 1, 1872, on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid at the office of Messrs. LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER, No. 10 Wall-st., on and after that date.

H. R. LOW, Treasurer.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the undersigned, the Mayor of the City of St. Louis, at his office, City Hall, until 12 o'clock noon, of the 20th day of March proximo, for the purchase of

FIVE HUNDRED ST. LOUIS CITY WATER BONDS,

issued by authority of an act "To authorize the City of St. Louis to issue and dispose of additional bonds to enable it to extend and protect its Water-works," approved Feb. 2, 1872.

These bonds are for $1,000 each, to be dated April 1, 1872, having twenty years to run with interest at the rate of six per cent. payable semi-annually on the 1st day of April and October respectively, in gold coin of the United States, in the City of New-York, where the principal is also made payable in gold coin.

The net revenue derived from the Water-works is pledged by law for the redemption of the bonds now offered, both principal and interest, in the same manner as the bonds heretofore issued under the acts approved March 13, 1867, and March 25, 1870.

Bids will be received for any number of the bonds in sums of $5,000 and upward, and the proposals will be publicly opened in the office of the Mayor, on the day and time named.

The Mayor reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if in his opinion, the bids received be not satisfactory.

Proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for St. Louis Water Bonds," and addressed to the Mayor.

The law authorizing the issue of the bonds, can be seen on application at the Mayor's office.

Bids may be made payable in the issue of the National Banks, or the currency of the United States.

The bonds will be delivered in the City of St. Louis to the purchasers, whose bids are accepted, upon the 1st day of April, 1872, to be paid for when delivered.

Five per cent. of the amount in money or certified bank check, will be required to accompany each bid, to insure compliance with the same.

JOSEPH BROWN, Mayor.
Attest: JNO. J. FITZWILLIAM, Register.
ST. LOUIS, Feb. 10, 1872.

PROPOSALS FOR BONDS.

Holders of bonds of the PORT HURON AND LAKE MICHIGAN RAILROAD COMPANY, bearing the traffic guarantee of the Great Western Railway Company of Canada, are hereby informed that the sum of $4,902 64 has been applied from traffic to the 31st December, 1871, by the said Great Western Railway Company of Canada for the purchase of bonds at no more than par, for which proposals will be received by the undersigned at his office at Hamilton, Ontario, Canada, until the 20th day of March next.

JOSEPH PRICE, Treasurer, &c.,
Great Western Railway Company.
FEB. 19, 1872.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, to elect officers for the ensuing year, and to transact any other business which may legally come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, Sears Building, Boston, on WEDNESDAY, March 6, 1872, at 10 o'clock A. M.

Transfer-books will be closed after Saturday, the 24th inst.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, President.
E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb. 2, 1872.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR TRAVELERS, ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON, AND ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS. EXCHANGE ON LONDON AND PARIS.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ELECTION NOTICE.—STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.—The annual election for twenty-five Directors, and three Inspectors of the next annual election, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 122 Bowery, on THURSDAY, March 14, 1872. Poll opened at 12 M., and closed at 1 o'clock P. M.

GEO. B. RHOADS, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE ANNUAL MEETING OF the stockholders of the Locomotive Engine Safety Truck Company will be held at their office, No. 46 Cortlandt-st., New-York, on TUESDAY, March 12, at 12 M., for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

MILLER F. MOORE, Sec'y.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

MACHINERY.

TO THE PRINTERS AND LITHOGRAPHERS OF THE COUNTRY.—I am now prepared to dispose of at private sale the Printing Material in the building Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Centre-st., recently occupied by the New-York Printing Company, consisting of Presses, Type, Lithographic Stones, Brass Rules, Stands, Cases, Cabinets, Wood-cuts, choice Vignettes, from the best artists, Paper, Hydraulic Press, Steam Cutter, &c., &c.

The whole being confessedly the most complete establishment in the country.

Catalogues sent on application.

The prices will be fixed on each article, and will afford purchasers an opportunity to secure the best material at great reduction from foundry prices.

JOHN F. TROW.

The two stores, the second floor and basement of the "Caxton Building," Nos. 81, 83 and 85 Centre-st., recently occupied by the New-York Printing Company, to let, with steam power.

PRINTING.

DO IT!

Get your printing done at S. H. MARTELL'S Steam Printing House, No. 2,293 3d-av.

Business cards, $1 per thousand. Billheads, (14-pound paper,) full count, $6 per ream. All other printing in proportion.

TEN CENTS A LINE for advertising in the LOCAL, the best family paper published up-town.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE OWNERS OF THE FOLLOWING DESIRABLE HOUSES ARE DESIROUS OF SELLING, AND WE WOULD CALL THE ATTENTION OF PURCHASERS TO THEM PARTICULARLY:
No. 18 Clinton-place, 25x80, lot 118.
No. 49 East 12th-st., extra deep.
No. 20 East 29th-st., 22x60, 3 stories, stone, open rear.
No. 44 East 21st-st., 25x65, 4 stories, back stairs.
No. 62 West 21st-st., 24x84 feet.
No. 115 East 28th-st., 20x82½, 3 stories.
No. 161 West 34th-st., 4 stories, brown stone; lot 161 feet deep.
No. 45 West 34th-st., first-class, full sized.
Nos. 44 and 46 West 35th-st., 3 stories, 25x50, handsomely fitted up.
No. 115 East 34th-st., with dining-room extension.
No. 43 East 41st-st., beautiful medium-sized house, furnished.
No. 153 East 46th-st., 4 stories, medium sized.
No. 25 West 46th-st., 4 stories, 20x55, perfect order, furnished.
No. 43 West 47th-st., first-class, full sized.
No. 23 West 52d-st., 20x46, lot 100.5.
Nos. 15, 21 and 25 West 52d-st., new and modern, medium sized.
No. 69 West 53d-st., 22x55, 4 stories.
No. 3 East 53d-st., 21x55, attractive.
No. 159 East 56th-st., medium sized.
No. 137 East 60th-st., 22x53, brown stone.
No. 17 Park-av., modern first-class house, 17 feet wide.
No. 308 Lexington-av., 25x55, and fine dining-room, back building.
Further particulars of
E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
No. 3 Pine-st., and
No. 35 East 17th-st., Union-square.

MEDIUM-PRICED HOUSES FOR SALE,
BY BLACKWELL & CO.,
NO. 55 LIBERTY-ST.

West 20th-st., four story, brick, 17x53x100.....$13,500
West 20th-st., four story, brick, 25x45x100..... 14,000
West 21st-st., three story, brick, 21x40x100..... 14,000
West 21st-st., four story, b. s., 16.8x50x100..... 15,000
West 19th-st., four story, brick, 21x42x100..... 16,000
West 47th-st., three story, b. s., 16.8x46x100..... 20,000
Also, a variety of low-priced houses, ranging from $12,000 to $20,000.

JUST ISSUED:
THE MONTHLY RECORD,
FOR MARCH.
Containing a large number of houses and lots for sale and dwellings to let, furnished and unfurnished; to be had at office, or mailed free of charge.
WILLIAM TUCKER,
NO. 220 5TH-AV., ABOVE 26TH-ST.

FIFTH-AV.—BELOW THE PARK, A choice corner plot of lots; also the finest corner plots and single lots, below and fronting the Park; also on 45th, 51st, 53d, 55th, 56th, 57th, 63d, 67th, 69th, 70th, 77th, 81st, 83d, 86th, 93d, 97th and 103d sts., near 5th and Madison avs.; also on and near 5th, 6th, 7th and 8th avs., above 110th.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

FOR SALE IN 21ST-ST., BETWEEN 5TH and 6th avs., a well-built and comfortable three-story and attic brick house, 24x58 feet, well-arranged and in good repair; lot 24x92 feet. One-half of the purchase-money may remain on mortgage, if desired. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO.,
3 Pine-st, and 35 East 17th-st.

FOR SALE CHEAP—BY THE OWNER, leaving for Europe, a four-story high-stoop house, with all modern improvements, with or without furniture, on 87th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; terms easy. If not sold prior to April 1, will be rented furnished or unfurnished. Apply to LEVI COOK, No. 50 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A MAGNIFICENT FOUR-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 27.8x65, lot 100, on 59th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house is finished in rose-wood and hard-wood, and contains all the latest improvements: ground rent only $480. Particulars and permits of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

ANOTHER DESIRABLE HOUSE FOR SALE—Near 5th-av., in West 52d-st., four story, brown stone, high stoop, cabinet finish and frescoed, only $38,500.
WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

A GENTLEMAN ABOUT LEAVING the City offers for sale his residence, including first-class furniture. House four story, brown stone, well situated, with good surroundings. Particulars of
WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

A SUBSTANTIAL THREE-STORY and attic brick house, in Waverley-place, near 6th-av., for sale low, or will exchange for a more valuable house up-town, below 57th-st.
JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway,
Corner Pine-st.

A—FIFTH-AV., NEAR 49TH-ST.—DESirable inside and corner dwellings for sale very reasonably; also, on and near Madison and Park avs., medium and full-size houses; some leasehold.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

A VERY DESIRABLE HOUSE FOR sale near Madison-av., in 24th-st., four story, brown stone, high stoop, 25.5x80; only $40,000.
WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

A CHOICE LOCATION.—FOR SALE near 5th-av., in 31st-st., four-story brown-stone house, 22x55x100; college lease; price a bargain.
WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT FULL-SIZE four-story brown-stone house, on 46th-st., near 5th-av. Also, for sale or lease, No. 118 West 22d-st., near 6th-av. Possession. See list.
S. EDDY & CO., No. 1 Park-place.

AUCTION SALE—GRAND BOULEVARD and 77th-st., fourteen lots, THURSDAY, March 7. "Sale positive."
ADDISON THOMAS, Referee, No. 6 Wall-st., by
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND FURNITURE; a four-story high-stoop brown-stone house No. 36 East 49th-st., 21.6x55x75; in perfect order; handsomely furnished and frescoed throughout; title in fee; possession immediate.
A. H. HORTON, No. 41 and 43 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—PROBABLY THE MOST COMplete house in Harlem, located in 120th-st., near 5th-av., 176x50, full lots, three stories; beautifully finished in hard wood.
F. G. & D. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT MORRISANIA, A FIRST-class house, with stable for three horses, situate on Broadway; terms reasonable. Inquire of JAMES S. PARSHALL, on Washington-av., corner of 5th-st., Morrisania.

A DOUBLE DWELLING AND EIGHT full lots on 60th-st., west of 9th-av., convenient to Broadway and the Park, for sale exceedingly low. Will sell four or eight lots.
V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—VERY CHEAP, A FINE THREE-story high-stoop brown-stone house, 20x70 and extension, 45x57, between 5th and 6th avs.; do. on 35th, 44th, 46th, 47th, 53d and 55th sts.; $22,000 to $32,000.
W. P. SEYMOUR, No. 171 Broadway.

BRICK, LUMBER AND COAL YARDS.—Harlem River water-fronts, with lots in the rear, well situated for the trade. For sale or to lease by
F. G. & D. BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—THE elegant four-story brown-stone high-stoop dwelling, No. 213 West 42d-st., 21x55x105; furnished or unfurnished; perfect order; terms easy. For permits apply to C. C. PINCKNEY, No. 42 Pine-st.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST., THROUGH TO 58th-st., convenient to Broadway, the Circle and Central Park. A fine plot of lots for sale at a real bargain, and on very easy terms. STEPHEN D. YANCEY, No. 5 Pine-st.

A TWO-STORY AND HIGH-STOOP BRICK house, 20.8x62x100, all modern improvements, in West 124th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Inquire here. Price, $7,500. Terms easy. JOHN S. PIERCE, No. 106 Broadway, corner Pine-st.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT, NO. 14 East 74th-st., brown-stone front, high stoop, and containing all modern improvements. Inquire on the premises.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST., NEAR 7TH-AV. —Four stories, English basement, brown stone, 17 x55x½ block. $20,000. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

TENEMENT PROPERTY, ON ELIZAbeth, Hester, Mott and West 26th sts., 2d and 3d avs., for sale or exchange.
HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

THIRTY-EIGHTH-ST., BETWEEN Broadway and 6th-av.—Four stories, brown stone, 20x55x½ block. $30,000. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

FIFTY-SIXTH-ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6th avs.—Four stories, brown stone, 20x60x100. $45,000. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

GRAND BOULEVARD.—CHOICE fronts below 72d-st., and desirable plots for investment, for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

ENTIRE FRONTS AND SINGLE LOTS on 5th-av., from 54th to 120th-st., for sale by ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st. Also vacant lots on all the avenues, boulevards and intersecting streets.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—FURNISHED or unfurnished, a three-story brown-stone house, in order, and all improvements; Bersen-place, No. 305 West 33d-st.

FIFTY-SEVENTH-ST. LOTS.—THREE choice lots near 5th-av., for sale by
BLACKWELL & CO.,
NO. 55 LIBERTY-ST.

A FREE REGISTER WITH PARTICUlars of 2,000 houses and building lots for sale and to let, containing a City map, &c. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THREE-STORY HIGH-STOOP brown-stone house, No. 121 West 32d-st.; also two-story and attic house, No. 35 West Washington-place, Ninth Ward. R. P. BERRIEN, No. 102 South 5th-av.

FOR SALE AT A SACRIFICE—THREE-story high-stoop brick house, No. 60 Dean-st., Brooklyn; $7,500, cash. Apply No. 110 East 30th-st., New-York.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 3D and LEXINGTON AVS.—Three stories, brick; $17,000. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

THIRTY-FIRST-ST., BETWEEN 2D AND 3D AVS.—Three stories, brick; $14,500. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

TWENTY-SIXTH-ST., NEAR 4TH-AV.—Three stories, brick, 21x56x½ block; price, $24,000. HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

THIRD-AV. FRONTS AND HALF-FRONTS FOR SALE. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

EAST RIVER AND 14TH-ST.—ENTIRE blocks for sale. F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 48 6TH-av; easy terms. Apply at No. 103 Fulton-st., of PETER A. H. JACKSON.

FOR SALE, ON EASY TERMS—AN elegant four-story house on 33d-st., near 5th-av. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A HANDSOME PLOT OF FOUR LOTS in 124th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for sale cheap. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & CO., No. 3 Pine-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR INVESTMENT.—TEN NEW FOUR story stone stores and dwellings, well-built, marble mantels and plate-glass fronts, located on 2d-av., 113th and 114th sts.; this property will be sold cheap. Apply to HATCH & VAN DOREN, NO. 610 6TH-AV.

A FOUR-STORY, BROWN-STONE high-stoop house, unfurnished; West 40th-st., near 8th-av.; very desirable for a private family. Rent only $2,700.
WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE IN 15TH-ST., a near 6th-av., three-story brick and brown-stone house, including chandeliers and gas-fixtures; only $18,000.
WARD & OGDEN,
BROADWAY, CORNER 17TH-ST.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—COLUMBIA HEIGHTS, BROOKlyn, to close an estate, valuable property, corner Orange-st., 100 feet square; house, stable, two vacant lots. Inquire of R. A. DORMAN, executor, No. 96 Front-st., New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

AT GENEVA.
FOR SALE,
The residence of the late P. F. Pistor, situated on Main-st., in the most central and agreeable portion of the beautiful village of Geneva, N. Y.
The house is substantly built of brick, contains fourteen rooms; is large and commodious; has a fine cellar, and furnished with all the modern conveniences; stable, with outbuildings, complete.
The ground contains about two acres, with good garden, and well supplied with choice fruit, &c. The whole property is in perfect order. For particulars apply on the premises, or to G. W. FABER, No. 36 Beaver-st.; or to
BLACKWELL & CO.,
No. 55 Liberty-st., New-York.

FOR SALE.
A fine residence in the charming village of Canandaigua, N. Y., comprising a family homestead, containing eleven rooms, pantries and closets in abundance, store-rooms, two-story wood-shed, with barn and outhouses. The house is surrounded with a covered verandah, with climbing vines, and has a fine observatory. There is a very large cistern under the house, and also a well of the purest spring water, from both of which water is supplied directly to the kitchen. The dining and sitting rooms, and also the parlor, are large, square rooms, and in fine order. The hall is about twenty feet in width, running through the house. There are also about two acres of land in the premises, which comprise an orchard of rare fruit trees, a kitchen garden, and a flower garden; cherries, apples, and pears, quinces, &c.; also, rare berries are among the fruits.
This has been the residence of a professional gentleman of cultivated tastes for the past few years, and can be had on easy terms. Apply for particulars to
E. B. BENJAMIN,
No. 16 Barclay-st., New-York.

CHARMING SUBURBAN COTTAGE residence, forty-two minutes from Liberty-st., easy and comfortable access, at about stage fares; choice of depots and double-track roads; house has twelve rooms; modern design and fittings; extra large lot, with fruit, vines, garden lawns, &c.; location desirable, and improving in value; best part of Elizabeth, seventy per cent. can remain. For particulars apply to West Elizabeth (Central Railroad) depot, close by, or address OWNER, Box 235 Post-office, New-York.

FOR SALE AT TARRYTOWN—A beautiful residence, directly upon the banks of the Hudson, within ten (10) minutes walk from the depot. The grounds comprise five acres, laid out in lawns and garden, on which are choice fruit, fine shade and ornamented trees, and cannot be surpassed for their attractive features by any place of its size on the river. The dwelling is a large double house building, seventeen (17) rooms, and numerous closets and pantries, with piazza on three sides, two stories and mansard roof, with basement, high ceilings, large Bayside furnace in sub-cellar, making the house perfectly suitable for a Winter residence; a brook winding through the grounds; gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, &c. Water supply is unfailing. The house and carriage-house will be sold if desired, with one acre of ground which includes the brook. Terms will be made accommodating. Apply to HOLMES & WHITE, Tarrytown, N. Y.

A SPLENDID FARM ON CHESAPEAKE Bay, near Annapolis, at a great bargain, situated only one mile from the State-house, three-quarters of a mile from the United States Naval Academy and St. John's College; one hour and a half from Washington and Baltimore; 300 acres; eighty acres timber; all kinds and varieties of fruit, large and small; large brick mansion, (65 feet front,); barn 100 feet square; corn-house, stables, thrashing machine and steam kitchen; ice-house, (filled,); negro quarters, &c.; nearly one mile deep-water shore; the waters of which abound in oysters, crabs, fish, &c.; being the healthiest location and richest soil on Chesapeake Bay. Three-quarters of the purchase money can remain five or ten years at six per cent. Apply to OWNER, in person, at Crook's Hotel, No. 84 Chatham-st., New-York. No agents need apply.

MORRISANIA PROPERTY—THIRTY minutes from Harlem Railroad depot, 42d-st., New-York.—For sale or to let, with immediate possession, a first-class two-story frame dwelling-house, containing thirteen rooms, with marble mantels and all the modern improvements, hot and cold water, bath, water-closet, stationary tubs, speaking tubes, furnace; gas throughout; the avenue is flagged, curbed and guttered, and lighted with gas; with about four city lots of ground in garden; fruit, shade and ornamental trees; pleasantly situated on high ground; minutes to steam-car depot and three to horse-cars; terms to suit purchaser. Also, two eight-room houses, and about five city lots for sale, within three minutes to steam-cars; price, $2,500 each; $500 could remain on bond and mortgage if required. For further particulars inquire of JAMES L. PARSHALL, on Washington-av., corner 5th-st., Morrisania.

AN ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR sale at Flushing, Long Island, situated on Sanford-av., on high ground. House, 44x50, of superior finish, with all the appointments that are combined in a first-class city residence; grounds artistically laid out, consisting of four acres, stocked with rare, ornamental and fruit trees; large brick barn; within ten minutes' walk from depot, twenty-five minutes from Hunter's Point; forty-two trains daily; to be seen by appreciation. Inquire at Globe Fire Insurance Company, No. 176 Broadway.

FOR SALE—AT BLOOMFIELD, N. J., A large property with good house, all favorably located for enhancing value, and pleasantly situated and surrounded; 15 minutes from line of Midland Railroad, bringing it within an hour of New-York City Hall; will be sold low because owner wants money; is a better place for any one to invest than savings banks or ordinary securities; about $10,000 cash is necessary. Address OWNER, Box 3,838 New-York Post-office.

A DESIRABLE RESIDENCE AT RYE, a on Sound, one mile from Rye or Port Chester Depots, containing about 4¼ acres, frame house filled in with brick, fourteen rooms, modern improvements: also, cottage, fourteen rooms, carriage-house, stalls for two horses, hothouse, &c., on elevated, level ground, 50 feet above and slopes to the water; has valuable water and dock rights. Apply to F. J. HALL, Lyons Point, Port Chester, New-York.

FOR SALE—AT ORANGE VALLEY, A very attractive two-story cottage, in good order, one acre of ground, fine shade and ornamental trees; five minutes' walk of Montrose or Valley stations; nine rooms, range, furnace, large cistern, water in kitchen, good well, &c.; also, about three-fourths of an acre with good stable; separate or together. Address Post-office Box No. 1,163.

FOR SALE AT CHATHAM, N. J., ON line of Morris and Essex Railroad—Lot 50x100, situated on Summit-st., 100 feet from the corner of Washington-av., and three blocks from the depot, in a good location; several new buildings going up; price $300, part cash, balance in two years. Address S., Box No. 193 Times Office.

ESTATE OF THE LATE RICHARD T. HAINES, at Elizabeth, N. J., situated on Broad-st., North, Union and Westminster avs., containing about 50 acres, with large homestead, for sale in one body or in plots, by FRANK G. and DAVISON BROWN, agents, No. 90 Broadway, or WILLIAM A. HAINES, Executor, No. 378 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—A NEW TWO-STORY FRENCH roof and brick basement frame house, 20x38x100; has all the modern improvements; splendid location, high ground; Westchester County, near 3d-av. bridge; will be sold at cost; terms to suit. Address G. W. MARCUS, Station L, Harlem Post-office.

THE FINEST RESIDENCE ON SHREWSbury River, one mile from Red Bank, N. J.; excellent house, barn and out-buildings, all new; twelve acres of cultivated land; bathing, boating and fishing; very healthy; terms easy. Apply to IRA O. MILLER, No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York City.

TO CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS IN REAL ESTATE.—We can offer a superior property of 50 acres in the City of Elizabeth; a rare chance for a suburban speculation.
F. G. & D. BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

A HOME.—FLUSHING; THIRTY MINutes from 34th-st: nine and one-half acres, four in lawn; extensive fruiteries; modern house, frescoed, inlaid floors; greenhouse, stable, hennery, &c.; must be sold. Address OWNER, Post-office Box No. 142.

ORANGE N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, in lots to suit, and lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

A FINE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR sale or to let, in Passaic; new two-story attic house, containing water, heater, gas pipes, &c; lot 60 x165; three minutes from depot. Address J. E. THOMAS, Box No. 134 Times Office.

THIRTEEN BUILDING LOTS AT Port Richmond, Staten Island, for sale. Will exchange for hardware, stoves, ranges and tinware. Call or address LUNDRINE BROS., No. 204 Grove-st., Jersey City.

ENGLEWOOD, N. J.—FOR SALE—GOTHic stone cottage, seven rooms; heated with furnace, lighted with gas; barn nearly new; 2½ acres; plenty fruit and shade trees. For further information apply J. S. H., Box No. 4,578 New-York P. O.

NEWARK, NEW-JERSEY.—FOR SALE, No. 8 Columbia-st., frame house, seventeen rooms; three minutes' walk from Broad and Market depots; a bargain, $9,000; terms easy; good order. A. D. MELLICK, JR. & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

MAGNIFICENT WATER-FRONT property for sale at Westport, Conn., in lots from three to fifty acres; improved and unimproved.
E. P. SMITH, Westport, Conn.

GREAT SALES OF WOODHAVEN Grand East New-York property by JOHN R. PITKIN, auctioneer. See Woodhaven Express and other papers for particulars. (1872.)

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE COUNTRY seat, at Ravenswood, free and clear, for a first-class house up-town; will pay difference in cash.
HOLMES BROTHERS, No. 46 East 23d-st.

LONG BRANCH REAL ESTATE.—Agents in New-York FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN, No. 90 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

An Elegant Country-Seat

FOR SALE on accommodating terms, within an hour and a half of New-York, in Westchester County, containing 400 acres, in the highest state of cultivation; no waste land; splendid mansion, 80 feet front, 40 feet deep, perfect order; also, a new building, 40 by 100, arranged for a club-house or academy; sixty acres level ground, suitable for a race-track; also, a grist and saw mill, twelve feet head of water, never-failing stream; barn and stable room for 100 head of cattle; four apple-orchards, and one pear-orchard, all grafted and choice fruit, fronting a lake; fences all in order, and grounds ornamental; pure water in all parts of the house; in every respect a gentleman's establishment, and as for health, it is unsurpassed anywhere; the atmosphere dry, and adapted to weak lungs. A good house and lot, 25 feet front, in the City, will be taken in part payment.
Address HUGH N. CAMP,
No. 106 Broadway, corner of Pine.

ONLY $1,000 CASH DOWN.—FOR SALE in Newark, the three-story and basement brick house No. 70 Plane-st.; nine rooms, gas, water, &c.; one-half block from street cars; seven minutes to three depots; 100 trains daily; price, $5,000, payable in installments. BASSETT, EDWARDS & CHEDISTER, No. 812 Broad-st., Newark.

FIVE NEW HOUSES FOR SALE—AND three to let, in Llewellyn Park, Orange, N. J.
L. F. HASKELL, No. 7 State-st., New-York.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO RENT.
57th-av., near 34th st.....$7,800
104th-st., near 5th-av..... 3,600
35th-st., near Park-av..... 4,000
2d-av., near 9th-st..... 3,000
40th-st., near Park-av..... 4,000
38th-st., near Park-av..... 4,800
Lexington-av., corner house..... 2,700
Lexington-av., near 54th-st..... 3,600
40th-st., near 6th-av..... 3,600
22d-st., near 7th-av..... 2,000
FRANK G. & DAVISON BROWN,
No. 90 Broadway.

A VERY SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, on Madison-av., very central, elegantly and completely furnished; and one on 5th-av., similar; rent reasonable; full size. Also, many others at low rates. Houses wanted for responsible tenants.
SIMONSON & ECCLESTON,
No. 50 West 31st-st.

TO LET—A NICELY FURNISHED HOUSE, combining advantages of both City and country, ample grounds, fine stables, beautiful views, in Auburndale, on Boston and Albany Railroad, 13 miles from Park 167th-st., on Hudson River, near depots and steam-boat landing; undergoing thorough repair. D. O. BRADLEY, No. 30 Broad-st.

FURNISHED—AN ELEGANT FOUR-STORY high-stoop brown-stone house, in West 23d-st., 28x75x112, for a CLUB or HOTEL, on a lease cheap; back stairs and safe.
HATCH & VAN DOREN,
NO. 610 6TH-AV.

TO LET—FURNISHED, A FIRST-CLASS four-story twenty-five-foot house, above 42d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; possession immediate or on first of May; $400 per month.
SLADE & STAFFORD,
NO. 23 UNION-SQUARE.

FURNISHED FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP stone house, 22x60x100, near 5th-av., in West 35th-st.; fine order and cheap; $400 month.
HATCH & VAN DOREN,
NO. 610 6TH-AV.

TARRYTOWN.—FIRST-CLASS FURnished and unfurnished houses to rent for the Summer, year or term of years; also, for sale village and country property of every description. Apply to HOLMES & WHITE, Tarrytown, N. Y.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON, HAMILTON PARK.—To rent three brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 92 Front-st., or to W. A. COLLINS, No. 33 Pine-st.

A—$187 PER MONTH FOR A FULLY and handsomely furnished small three-story high-stoop brown-stone, near Lexington-av.
S. B. GOODALE,
No. 5 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

MEDIUM-SIZED FOUR-STORY HIGHstoop, West 21st-st., handsomely and newly furnished; rent $250 per month. S. B. GOODALE,
No. 5 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

TO LET—ON 33D-ST., A FEW DOORS WEST of 5th-av., a fully furnished house; will only be rented to a strictly private family. Apply to
H. R. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

A FOUR-STORY HIGH STOOP ON West 28th-st., near 5th-av., elegantly furnished; rent $375.
S. B. GOODALE,
No. 5 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT.—A three-story house, 21 feet front, between 5th and 6th avs., for a private family only. 106 West 11th st.

TO RENT FURNISHED—NO. 28 WEST 33d-st., for one or three years from May 1, 1872. Address Box No. 590 New-York Post-office.

UNFURNISHED.

JUST ISSUED:
THE MONTHLY RECORD,
FOR MARCH,
Containing a large number of houses and lots for sale and dwellings to let, furnished and unfurnished; to be had at office, or mailed free of charge.
WILLIAM TUCKER,
NO. 220 5TH-AV., ABOVE 26TH-ST.

TO LET—FROM THE FIRST OF MAY next, on the banks of the Hudson, 106th-st, Bloomingdale, a dwelling-house, with barn and 4 lots; plenty of land for a garden; a pleasant suburban residence near the grand Boulevard. Apply at No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

TO LEASE.—HOUSES NO. 34 EAST 10TH-st., between Broadway and University-place. No. 66 East 12th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av.; can be altered for business purposes.
GRISWOLD & HURRY,
NO. 744 BROADWAY, ASTOR-PLACE.

VERY SUPERIOR FOUR-STORY brown-stone house, on 29th-st., near Broadway; full size; long lease; private or business. Also, many others; low rates. Houses wanted for responsible tenants.
SIMONSON & ECCLESTON,
No. 50 West 31st-st.

TO LET—TO A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the five-story English basement house No. 42 West 19th-st. The house has every modern convenience, and is in first-rate condition. For rent to responsible tenant. Inquire of C. LORD, No. 139 Greenwich-st.

PARTIES HAVING HOUSES TO LET would do well to leave a description at our office, (the most central in the City,) as we have a large demand.
GRISWOLD & HURRY,
NO. 744 BROADWAY, ASTOR-PLACE.

A THREE-STORY, BRICK HOUSE, 28th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av., desirable for tailor, dressmaker, or some light business; rent, $1,600. S. B. GOODALE, No. 5 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

TWENTY-SECOND-ST., BETWEEN 6TH and 7th avs., a three-story high-stoop, in perfect order. S. B. GOODALE, No. 5 West 23d-st., Fifth avenue Hotel.

TWENTY-EIGHTH-ST., NEAR BROADway.—Four story, high stoop, brown stone in fine order; rent, $3,000.
S. B. GOODALE,
No. 5 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

DESIRABLE THREE-STORY A high stoop on 18th-st., near 2d-av.; rent $1,400. S. B. GOODALE, No. 5 West 23d-st., Fifth-avenue Hotel.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 117 EAST 38TH-st., near Park-av. Inquire of H. R. CUMMINGS, No. 3 Nassau-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING,
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

BUSINESS AND PRIVATE RESIDENCE COMBINED.—To let—the new five-story brick building, No. 61 East 12th-st., adjoining the Broadway corner. The building is heated by steam, well ventilated, and every loft and room presents a cheerful appearance. Particulars of Messrs. SCHUBERTH & CO., No. 820 Broadway, or ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES—THE two upper lofts of the fine building No. 820 Broadway, size 25x85, now occupied as a conservatory of music; also excellent location for a first-class millinery or dress-making establishment. Full particulars in the store, or of ISAAC HONIG, No. 25 Pine-st.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR double lofts, Nos. 118 and 120 Duane-st., 50x107 feet; five-story store, No. 406 Broadway, 27.6x106 feet; the four lofts of No. 408 Broadway. Apply to A. MAN, Agent, Lorillard Real Estate Office, No. 3 Mercer-st.

NO. 861 BROADWAY, ABOVE 17TH-ST. —Store and basement to let; splendid location for fine jeweler or fancy goods; large plate glass front, high ceilings. Apply at JACKSON'S, No. 31 East 17th-st.

TO LET—A STORE IN ALBANY, ABOUT 30 by 70 feet, located in the very best part of the city. It is large enough, and may be divided in two if desired. Apply to GEO. JONES at this office.

A LARGE HOUSE AND STORE—ALSO basement store, to lease in whole or in part; first-class business locality. No. 21 Clinton-place, (8th-st.,) near Broadway.

TO LET—NEAR BROADWAY, STORE NO. 4 Great Jones-st., with large, well-lighted room on next floor; steam-power if required. Apply to NICOL, DAVIDSON & CO., No. 686 Broadway.

TO LEASE—FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES, No. 11 Leroy-place, (Bleecker-st.,) between Mercer and Greene sts. Apply to
H. R. CAMMANN, No. 25 Pine-st.

HOTEL ON BROADWAY TO LEASE—A small hotel stock, fixtures, furniture, &c., for sale. Apply at Manufacturers' Union Carriage Warerooms, No. 638 Broadway.

TO LET—A PLOT OF GROUND, WITH water-front, on the corner of Jane-st. and 13th-av., containing about four City lots. Apply at the office of the Consumers' Ice Company, foot of Horatio-st.

TO LEASE.—STORE NO. 777 BROADWAY, opposite Stewart's.
GRISWOLD & HURRY,
NO. 744 BROADWAY, ASTOR-PLACE.

STEAM POWER.—WELL LIGHTED rooms, 50x50, 25x50, and basement, for manufacturing and mechanical purposes. Apply to GEORGE WALKER, No. 182 Centre-st., corner Hester-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED OFFICE, NO. 98 Wall-st., third floor. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
EXECUTORS' SALE OF SIXTY-TWO VALUABLE LOTS, SITUATE ON 8TH, ST. NICHOLAS AND 9TH AVS., THE BOULEVARD, 123D, 124TH, 125TH, 126TH AND MANHATTAN STS.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of the undersigned executor and executrix of James R. Walter, deceased:
Twenty-one lots, comprising the entire block bounded by the 8th and St. Nicholas avs., 123d and 124th sts.
Sixteen lots in the block bounded by 123d, 124th and Manhattan sts., St. Nicholas and 9th avs.
Six lots east side of 9th-av., commencing on northeast corner of 125th-st.
Four lots, south side of 126th-st., 100 feet east of 9th-av.
Five lots on Manhattan-st., between 9th and 10th avs.
Seven lots at the junction of Manhattan and 125th sts.
One lot, north-east corner of the Boulevard and 124th-st.
The above-described lots being in the immediate vicinity of the Morningside Park, and fronting on the plazas formed by New-av., St. Nicholas-av., Manhattan, 123d and 124th sts., and by 9th-av., Manhattan and 125th sts., are most desirably located, and rapidly enhancing in value.
TERMS—Seventy-five per cent. of the purchase-money may remain on bond and mortgage.
SALE PEREMPTORY TO THE HIGHEST BIDDER.
THOMAS H. WALTER, Executor,
HARRIET A. WALTER, Executrix,
Of the estate of James R. Walter, deceased.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE—BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF VALUABLE BUSINESS PROPERTY, EXCHANGE-PLACE, BROAD, SOUTH AND PEARL STREETS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 12, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of ROBERTSON RODGERS, Esq., referee.
EXCHANGE-PLACE—The two lots of land, together with the four and a half story marble-front building thereon, situate on the northerly side of Exchange place, between William and Broad sts., and known as Nos. 45 and 47, being together 50 feet in width in front and rear, by 96.6 feet on the easterly, and 99.8 feet on the westerly line.
BROAD AND SOUTH STREETS—The plot of land, together with the four-story French roof, brick building thereon, situate on the north-west corner of Broad and South sts., and known as Nos. 127 and 129 Broad-st., and Nos. 15 and 16 South-st., being 47.3 feet on South-st., and 60.9 feet on Broad-st.
PEARL-STREET—The four-story brick store and lot, situate on the north-easterly corner of Pearl and Platt sts., and known as No. 225 Pearl-st., being 16.10 feet on Pearl-st., 28.7 feet on the rear, and 59.11 feet on Platt-st.
Maps at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Pine-st.
GEO. N. TITUS, Attorney,
No. 56 Broadway.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE OF CHOICE BUILDING SITES, WASHINGTON HEIGHTS.
ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
BROADWAY.—Thirty-six lots, situate on the southwesterly corner of Broadway and the road leading to Fort Washington Depot. This property is very desirably located; the 200 feet above brick villas, furnished and unfurnished; gas, water, lawns, shade trees, &c.; near ferry. Apply to HAMILTON & CO., No. 92 Front-st., or to W. A. COLLINS, No. 33 Pine-st.
A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.
SPLENDID 5TH-AV. CORNER LOTS.
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO. will sell at auction, TUESDAY, March 5, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
FIFTH-AVENUE.—One lot, s. e. corner of 90th-st., (opposite entrance to the Park,) commanding a magnificent view.
FIFTH-AVENUE.—One lot, s. e. corner of 85th-st., extra size, 27.2x100, exactly opposite the centre of the Central Park.
Also,
EAST FIFTY-FIRST-STREET.—Superb new four-story brown-stone "French-flat" house and lot, No. 166 East 51st-st., between 3d and Lexington avs., a complete specimen of the French system.
CLINTON-STREET.—The two brick houses and stores and lots, Nos. 48 and 50 Clinton-st., and two brick houses in the rear, between Stanton and Rivington sts., all in fine order, and well rented. City Hall cars pass the door.
Maps and terms at No. 77 Cedar-st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.
DESIRABLE DWELLINGS ON WEST 41ST AND 57TH STS., AT AUCTION.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on TUESDAY, March 5, 1872, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway:
WEST FORTY-FIRST-STREET.—The desirable three story basement and sub-cellar brick-front, high-stoop house and lot, No. 250 West 41st-st., north side, 400 feet west of 7th-av.; house is 20x43 feet, with bath-room, water-closets,

SUMMARY OF AMUSEMENTS.

Dramatic and Musical.

The coming week, unlike the last, promises to be one of the liveliest of the dramatic season. Mlle. NILSSON's lovely voice will be heard once more in the Academy, and that charming singer's legion of admirers will doubtless muster in greater force than ever. "Mignon" begins the operatic series on Monday; that extravagant novelty, "Trovatore," will be hammered at again on Wednesday; "Martha" will be sung on Friday, and—for the matinée—"Faust" is promised on Saturday. All this will be acceptable, no doubt, if in no sense novel....On Monday Mrs. JOHN WOOD, fresh from the fostering congratulations of Mr. CHARLES READE, will begin another American career at Niblo's Garden. The piece selected is Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM'S "La Belle Sauvage." It is announced that Mrs. WOOD's London Burlesque Company are to appear with her; but, as Mr. MARK SMITH has been engaged to sustain the chief male part of the play, we infer the "company" to be rather a matter of name than substance. Mrs. WOOD's acting has been well relished here in years gone by, and as those who have seen her in London testify to her subsequent improvement her engagement will doubtless be profitable....A change is made at BOOTH's to-morrow. Mr. CRESWICK, an actor of highly respectable powers, and, in some parts, of elaborate finish, is to act *Brutus*, and Mr. EDWIN BOOTH *Cassius*. Mr. EDWIN BOOTH is far better adapted to the latter part than to the former; and the new "reconstruction" of "Julius Cæsar" will be witnessed with interest. Mr. J. B. BOOTH, who has been warmly greeted by old friends during his engagement here, leaves for Boston today, whereon, Monday, the "Black Crook," exiled from Niblo's, takes possession, in all its glory, of Mr. BOOTH's theatre. ... It is true that Mr. SOTHERN is to act at Wallack's Theatre and bring out his new pieces there in the Fall; it is *not* true that Mr. WALLACK relinquishes the management or lesseeship of his theatre, or has had any idea of so doing. Mr. WALLACK has accepted some engagements in other cities, which will be fulfilled while Mr. SOTHERN plays at the theatre here....March 18 will witness—*mirabile dictu!*—the 200th performance of "Divorce." Mr. DALY may well weep now, for there are no more worlds to conquer. He means to take comfort nevertheless in "the latest extraordinary Parisian sensation," which it seems is not "Rabagas," nor yet "Le Roi Carotte," but something different, which they who live, as the Italians say, will see....Mr. JOHN F. COLE, of the Grand Opera-house, announces that: "By reason of the report of our stage manager that he will necessarily require the immediate free use of the stage for the proper production of the great spectacle of 'Lalla Rookh,' by Monday evening, the 11th of March, there will be no theatrical performance here until that date." Mr. COLE might have added that by reason of the powerful non-attractiveness of the opera company lately singing in his house, this judicious step was still further recommended. It is far from our desire to speak unkindly of public entertainments, or of artists, of whatever class, but the operas given at the Grand Opera-house during the past fortnight have been positive insults to the public. There are meritorious artists in the troupe. Mme. FABBRI is one, Mr. MULLER is another, and we gladly testify to the promise of Miss ELZER, who sang *Annchen* in "Der Freischutz," on Thursday, quite charmingly. But with these exceptions, the singing of the leading parts has been disgracefully bad. New-York is not the place for this kind of business, and we hope to hear no more of it. "Lalla Rookh" is to be supremely gorgeous, we are told, and it will be a pleasure to know that it retrieves the season....The run of "Humpty Dumpty" at the Olympic continues. As in the case of Wallack's Theatre, a groundless report concerning a possible change of management at this house has been current. The theatre will remain throughout next season and, we hope, for many years, under the guidance of the administration, the labors of which have secured for it until now an unbroken spell of prosperity. ...."Luna" is the title of a fresh burlesque to be produced at Wood's Museum to-morrow. The Cannibals will henceforward be part of the attractions by night and by day of that popular place....Mr. DAVIES, the greatest of ventriloquists, will appear until further notice at the Union Square Theatre...."Cinderella" enters to-morrow upon the second week of its career at the New-York Circus.

Home Gossip.

"Faust" was sung last week at the Philadelphia Academy of Music, with Mme. VAN ZANDT as *Marguerite*, Mr. SEGUIN as *Siebel*, Mr. CASTLE as *Faust*, Mr. CAMPBELL as *Mephistopheles*, and Mr. SANTLEY as *Valentine*....Mrs. D. P. BOWERS was at the Walnut-street Theatre....Mr. DAVENPORT acted in "Brutus" last week at the Chestnut-street Theatre....Mr. FORREST acts on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday in Syracuse....Mrs. LANDER was last week in Chicago....Mlle. AIMEE's opera bouffe season at the New-Orleans Academy of Music was commenced on Monday last....Miss FANNY DAVENPORT in "Divorce" was the attraction at the New-Orleans Varieties.....The farewell Thomas concert in New-Orleans occurred on Sunday last....Mr. SOTHERN acted last week at Ford's Opera-house in Baltimore....Miss LECLERCQ's engagement at the Boston Globe continues....Miss KATE REIGNOLDS acts at the Boston Museum this week....Mr. and Mrs. FLORENCE were last week in Providence....Miss CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN read last week in Cincinnati....Mr. JAMES W. WALLACK acted last week at the St. Charles Theatre, in New-Orleans....Miss LUCILLE WESTERN was last heard from in Leavenworth....Mrs. CHANFRAU was last week in Cleveland....Miss ADA HARLAND acted last week at De Bar's Opera-house, in St. Louis....The Lingard-Dunning Troupe was in Richmond....Mme. JANAUSCHEK was last week in Savannah. She will act this week in Augusta....Mr. MAYO and Miss COOMBS acted in Hartford last week....Mr. MCKEAN BUCHANAN is in Denver, Colorado Territory, under medical treatment, for paralysis....On Feb. 26, while a rehearsal of "The Heir at Law" was in progress at the Boston Museum, a large piece of timber, which had been used as the roll of a drop-scene, fell from above to the stage, striking Miss ANNIE CLARKE, Mr. FRANK HARDENBURG, and Mr. PITMAN. The gentlemen escaped with very slight injuries, but Miss CLARKE was knocked senseless, the roll grazing her head and striking her left shoulder. She was severely bruised, but no bones were broken. Had the roll fallen directly upon her head her death would most likely have been caused, for the timber was heavy and fell from a considerable height. Miss CLARKE was conveyed to her residence and Dr. HOFFENDAHL was called in attendance. Her injuries are not considered to be of a serious character. Mr. CHARLES BARRON, another member of the company, on Feb. 26 had a severe attack of pleurisy. Miss CLARKE's part in the comedy was assumed by Miss SUSIE CLUBB, and Mr. BARRON's was read by the stage manager, Mr. GRAHAME.

Foreign Gossip.

Mme. AGATHA STATES and her troupe were in Sydney on Jan. 27....*Il Mondo Teatrale* contains the following complimentary notice of the debut of an American prima donna in Italy on the 14th of January: "A young American prima donna has just made her debut at Vercelli, with the greatest success. The opera was 'Beatrice de Tenda,' by BELLINI. Miss BRUSH, who, by the way, has not changed her name, as many do who commence their career abroad, filled the principal rôle, and delighted a very numerous audience by the beauty of her voice and the ease and elegance of her manner. It seemed impossible to many that this was her first appearance, so truthfully did she depict the beautiful but unfortunate *Beatrice*. Miss BRUSH, who has studied both at Milan and Paris, and had from her fine voice and great beauty of person excited much curiosity in regard to her debut, deserves all the greater credit for the success she has made by beginning in a city where she was quite unknown and where naught but real merit would gain applause. We predict for her a fine career, and she adds another name to the list of American prima donnas who are singing successfully abroad." ...At the London Vaudeville a burlesque of Mr. OXENFORD's play, called "The Very Last Days of Pompeii," has been produced.....It is said by the London *Morning Post* that "Mlle. MARIE MARIMON has received most flattering offers of engagements both from Russia and America. These offers have reached the enormous sum of 7,000 francs (£280) per night. This is the largest sum, without exception, ever paid to any prima donna."....Mlle. ALBONI had signed an engagement with Mr. GYE for the approaching season in London....The English papers mention that one of the most talented among living dramatic artists has made her re-appearance in a character entirely her own. At the annual festival of the Dramatic Fund, Mrs. STIRLING, after something like a three years' indisposition, delivered, with all her finished grace of style, a charming little speech in aid of the funds of the charity.... After divers changes, it appears that M. VERGER (uncle of the baritone) has succeeded in securing a lease of ten years of the Italian Opera-house in Paris, from the 1st of September next, with liberty to start a company prior to that date if possible....Herr JOACHIM was in Russia, on a tour, prior to his appearance, on the 19th of February, at the Monday popular concerts in London....M. FAURE, although appointed one of the singing inspectors of the Brussels Conservatoire, has returned to the Grand Opera in Paris. He has received the Leopold Order from the King of the Belgians....Herr HANS VON BULOW, the pianist (the son-in-law of Dr. LISZT,) was expected to visit London this season....The rebuilding of the Lyrique Theatre, in Paris, which was destroyed by the Communists, has been commenced, and will be finished this year....M. DAVID DE VRIES, a Dutch tenor, the father of the two prime donne, the sisters FIDES and JEANNE DE VRIES, has died in Paris, at the age of fifty-seven....The next revival at the Théâtre Français will be the "Turcaret" of LESAGE, the keenest satire the first half of the eighteenth century produced. It has been the custom to play this piece in LOUIS XVI., costumes. The costumes of the time of LOUIS XIV., in which the scene is laid, will now be adopted.... From Modena, the news of the death of Signor ALESSANDRO GANDINI, a composer and orchestral conductor, is announced, at the age of sixty-four years....Mr. APTOMMAS, the English harpist, has had such success in Berlin that he has been engaged by Herr ULLMAN for a tour in Germany....The new opera by Herr GOTTFRIED VON LINDER, "Dornröschen," ("Eglantine,") has been successfully produced in Stuttgart.... At the twelfth Gewandhaus Concert, in Leipsic, Herr LEOPOLD AUER was the solo violinist; he played one of SPOHR'S concertos, and a caprice by RUGEANI....Signor STRAZZA, the sculptor, has been commissioned to execute a marble statue of DONIZETTI, which will be placed in the vestibule of the Scala at Milan....A new drama, in five acts, "Cause ed Effetti," by Prof. PAOLO FERRARI, has met with much success in Ferrara....The building of the new Vienna Stadt Theatre is making rapid progress, and will be completed in the month of August. Dr. LAUBE, the director, will then begin the rehearsals, and the first performance will be given on the 1st of September. Herr MAKART will paint the great curtain of this new theatre....A ballet in five acts, entitled "The Enchanted Shoe," arranged by the ballet-master, Herr REISINGER, and with music by Kapellmeister MUHLDORFER, of Leipsic, has met with great success in Moscow. The ballet consists of fourteen tableaux, and more than 240 dancers appear on the stage....The chief novelty in the adaptations from MOLIERE, in the Turkish performances at Pera, is the introduction of female characters. They are dressed in ferijees and yashmaks, supposed to be out of consideration for the Muslemah represented, but just as likely to prevent the audience from finding out that the actresses are Armenians. The "Mariage Forcé," arranged by AHMED VEFIK EFFENDI, has proved a complete success....A letter in the London *Standard*, says: "VERDI's new opera, 'Aïda,' brought out at Cairo about a couple of months ago, has just been given with extraordinary success at Milan. The enthusiasm of the Milanese knew no bounds; the great composer was called no less than thirty-three times to the foot-lights, and solemnly presented with 'a golden sceptre set with brilliants.' D'ARCAIS, the musical critic of the *Opinione*, sends the following telegram to Rome; 'Milan, Feb. 9.—'Aïda' a great success; VERDI called thirty-three times before the curtain; nine times in succession at the close. Piece full of beauties, and especially admirable the finales of the first and second acts, the duet between baritone and soprano, and the entire fourth act. The last scene one of the finest inspirations of VERDI. Opera distinguished for melody and instrumentation; splendidly executed, and put upon the stage as only in Milan.' We shall see if time confirms this splendid verdict. That is not always the case, some of the most popular operas of the day having been hissed at the first representation. 'Aïda,' however, was ushered in under good auspices, having already met with a brilliant reception in Egypt."

A NEW FRENCH PLAY.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* says: "Did not the French public make a point of filling every Parisian theatre at this season of the year, the attractions of 'Rabagas' at the Vaudeville, of 'Le Roi Carotte' at the Gaîté, of 'Christiane' at the Française, and of the two pieces of M. DUMAS *fils* at the Gymnase, might altogether distract its attention from the Ambigu-Comique, where a new drama in five acts, written by the novelist, M. ALPHONSE DAUDET, and entitled 'Lise Tavernier,' has been recently produced. The plot departs from the beaten track. *Lise Tavernier*, represented by Mme. MARIE LAMONT, is a nun, who, freed by the Revolution from her convent, near Toulon, at the age of twenty, has miserably reached her fortieth year, inhabiting a hovel built on the ruins of her former retreat, with no other companion than a poor French cousin. Report spreads among the neighboring villagers that the ruins conceal a treasure of which *Lise* is the guardian, and one *Roure*, a manufacturer of ecclesiastical ornaments, is confirmed in the credence he gives to this report when *Lise* reveals to him certain gold articles of superior workmanship. That he may possess himself of the spoil, he contrives to make the fair treasure-keeper become enamored of his cousin *Maximin*, a deserter from the navy; for her heart has long yearned to love something, and the sailor, vagabond as he is, seems to supply the gap in her affections. However, the sudden death of *Roure's* wife alters the intentions of the schemer, who now thinks he can strike into a more direct path to fortune by marrying *Lise* himself. By means of mendacious information, he renders *Lise* jealous of *Maximin*, whose passion he cools, on the other hand, by telling him that the story of the treasure is a mere fable. *Lise*, in the madness of her jealousy, denounces the deserter to the authorities of Toulon, but immediately discovers that the tale of his infidelity is untrue. The doom of *Maximin* is thus fixed; but *Roure* persuades *Lise* that with a large sum she may purchase the prisoner's release, and she resolves to descend alone to the cavern beneath the ruins, forbidding him to follow her. This prohibition *Roure* does not heed, but clandestinely creeps down after *Lise*, and is dazzled by the treasures surround him. So great, indeed, ... is his cupidity that he inflicts upon *Lise* a mortal wound with a knife; but his meditated retreat is cut off by the dying woman, who has just strength enough to open the passage of the waters into the cavern, and they both perish in a common grave."

RAPID TRANSIT.

The Central Underground Project Favored by the Committee of Ninety and Citizens' Reform Association.

At an adjourned meeting of the members of the Committee of Ninety and the Citizens' Reform Association held last evening at No. 52 Union-square, Mr. EDGAR F. BROWN, on the part of the Committe appointed on the subject of rapid transit, stated that after investigation they believed that the Central Underground project was the most feasible, and, in the event of the passage of the bill now before the Railroad Committee, more likely to be constructed expeditiously than any other system presented. Responsible parties had already expressed their willingness to subscribe $3,750,000 for that purpose, and the Messrs. BROWN, of this City, would be glad to undertake the work for $17,000,000. The only person who opposed the passage of the bill was Mr. A. T. STEWART, whose private interests were placed in opposition to the welfare of the general public. The Committee were of the opinion that the work could be completed at a cost of from $15,000,000 to $20,000,000, and that sum could be raised if the system was amended and the road carried through Broadway. He thought that efforts ought to be directed in its furtherance before the Railroad Committee now in session.

Mr. MCDONALD stated that the Committee only considered the plan of the underground railroad, as in the short space of time in which they were in existence they had no opportunity to consult with the projectors of other schemes. Mr. BROWN and the other members of the Committee were ready to take all schemes into consideration, and while he had a decided preference for the underground plan, he would sink his personal opinions in the general interest. Addresses were delivered by Messrs. CLEWS, STERNE, CHEESEBRO, DOVALE, TOWNSEND and others in favor of any project for obtaining relief in this matter.

Mr. CLEWS guaranteed to raise $20,000,000 for an underground railroad through Broadway if a franchise was given, in sixty days, and he would set the ball rolling by pledging himself for $5,000,000 that evening, and he had no hesitation in saying it would be raised in twenty-four hours.

Finally, it was resolved that a Committee of the Whole go to Albany on Wednesday morning, and press the bill now before the Legislature. The meeting then adjourned.

The Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade.

At a special meeting of the Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade, yesterday, Mr. CHAS. E. HILL, from the Committee charged with the duty of presenting to the United States Senate the petition and resolutions in regard to the proposed changes in the tariff on tea and coffee, reported that they had been assured by the Finance Committee of the Senate that the matter should be brought to a decisive vote at the earliest possible moment, and that no change that might take place would in any event become operative before July 1 next. The report was accepted, and the Committee discharged with a vote of thanks.

AMERICAN DEMOCRACY.

The Last of the Free Lectures—Major J. M. Bundy at Cooper Institute.

The last of the free course of lectures, at Cooper Institute, was delivered last evening by Major J. M. BUNDY, whose subject was "Democracy." The lecturer, after paying a compliment to the gentlemen who had preceded him in the course, spoke of the growth of the democratic idea in this country, and the success which had attended it. Opportunities, he said, neither make men nor nations. It is their use that determines development and success in either case. Americans do not sufficiently bear in mind that our history is unique in the fact that here for the first time in the world's annals there was a whole people ruling themselves according to their own notions of right and justice, thinking about, discussing, and striving to carry out the principle of self-government, and intelligently criticising all the existing forms of kingly or aristocratic rule. The lecturer quoted from GROTE'S *History of Greece* to show that the brightest and most productive period in that land was the one in which Athens was truest to the democratic theory and practice, and said that all Americans should be filled with as fervid a sense of the inspiring power of their institutions as was felt by the great English scholar, who has so magnificently demonstrated the triumph of democracy in Greece after carefully brushing away the mass of rubbish and calumnies that had been accumulated by historians who were determined to point a moral against the self-rule of the people. Referring to the Constitution the lecturer said: Now that the Constitution itself is no longer a shelter for slavery, I believe that even Mr. PHILLIPS would say that the men who made that instrument were, on the whole, the most notable and wisest body of law-makers ever assembled. The fundamental principles of government which they incorporated into a symmetrical system have stood unchanged for nearly a century—through foreign and domestic wars, through a series of exciting Presidential campaigns, through the entire careers of great political parties, that have come and gone, and through uninterrupted and free discussion of their merits. They are today stronger in their sway over forty millions of people spread across a continent than they were over three millions scattered along a narrow strip on the Atlantic sea-board. Where else in countries inhabited by the Caucasian race have there been such stability and permanence? What Constitution is so venerable with age? How many forms of government has France lived under since 1787? What portion of the vague and undefined and changing Constitution of England exists today as it existed in 1787? How many phases of government have the German States passed through, or the other European Powers? We have not yet arrived at the perfect development of our democratic institutions, but have made such great advances toward it within a few years past that we can hopefully await the future. Looking at the Fifteenth Amendment to the Constitution solely from a philosophical point of view, there is great encouragement for all who believe that the broadening of the base of our political structure tends to strengthen the whole of the edifice. There was no precedent for such a tremendous extension of the full rights of citizenship. If we could have believed the teachings of nine-tenths of our statesmen up to the beginning of the late war, the bestowal of suffrage on a race just rescued from servitude was the most hazardous of experiments, if not absolutely certain to bring about political and social chaos. Yet, when the great change came, none of the ancient pillars of the State were shaken. There was less excitement than has been shown in England over a small extension of suffrage involving no great principle. Not only statesmen and other leaders of public opinion acquiesced in the result, but even the ignorant classes whose antipathy against the colored race used to be most virulent, good-naturedly nicknamed their former pet aversions "Fifteenth Amendments" and made sport of the "airs" assumed by the latter. Race prejudices and hates that in other countries and under other institutions would have rankled for centuries, were in an incredibly brief time submerged, if they were not destroyed, and now the negro needs no protection at the polls in places where a few years since his life would have paid the forfeit for even a chance remark on political subjects. We not only showed to the world that we were not afraid of the extremest logical results of democracy, but we increased and deepened our own faith by the same brave and noble act. We demonstrated that "courage of our opinions," which is rarer with nations even than with individuals, and we have been stronger, manlier and more hopeful by reason of the exercise of that heroic quality. It was the crowning triumph of our democratic institutions that this terrible test found them adequate to the emergency. Speaking of the Reform movement in this City, the lecturer continued: The acquiescence of all the better elements of our population in the authority confided to the Seventy private citizens who were then appointed leaders of reform was a magnificent demonstration of the latent power of organization for great purposes which inheres among the citizens of a democratic country, and of the trust which they repose in one another. Had there been a tithe of this mutual confidence among the Paris Communists, they might have won their fight and secured a genuine republic. Whatever may be said of the Committee of Seventy, its successful conduct of a peaceful and triumphant revolution has excited the wonder and admiration of foreign observers, and will yet be recorded as a brilliant proof of the inherent and reserved strength of our institutions. The victory won here on the 7th of November last will be chronicled as the Gettysburg of the conflict between the widely prevalent evils that sprung indirectly out of our great civil war and local distempers of a longer growth, and the free institutions that were threatened by an accumulation and combination of disorders. The electricity that flashed the news of this victory to the ends of the earth gave new courage to every friend of Democracy and shamed those enemies who rightly counted that failure here meant eventual failure of popular institutions everywhere. New-York has borne the shame of the developments that led to this glorious result. She is now entitled to wear the honors of a self-effected redemption and vindication of honesty and justice. For those honors thirty stolen millions were a cheap and paltry price to pay. Major BUNDY spoke at some length of the Presidents of the United States and their Administrations. He also said: Undoubtedly the greatest dangers that now threaten our institutions are those that arise out of the very machinery to which we owe most of our material progress and development. Today three men in this country control more miles of railroad than were built at the time of the philosophic prediction made by the Cambridge Law Professor. They employ armies of men, and these men are of all grades of capacity and influence, from the common handler of a spade to the most vigorous and ablest men of affairs in the country. They wield their great influence, not openly and irritatingly, as did the Southern slave-owners, but quietly and through subtle agencies which pervade Legislative halls, newspaper offices, the Courts and society itself. You can feel Col. SCOTT or VANDERBILT or GOULD all over the Continent. They are powerful elements in the politics as well as in the business of the land. Our present dangers can all be traced to some departure from Democratic principles. If we are disgraced and threatened by corrupt legislation and a low tone of morals in public life, it is because we have forgotten that the proper functions of government are to secure justice and to protect life and property, and have undertaken to legislate for special interests. It is impossible to define exactly where the line should be drawn practically, but our only safety is in adhering to the principle that our Government has no paternal functions to exercise over the people. They need no such tutelage. All they want is freedom to develop themselves and to work out the full measure of their energies and abilities. No Congress that ever sat can direct the activities of forty millions of free human beings so wisely as they can direct themselves. The lecturer concluded as follows: Reviewing our immediate past with devout gratitude; comprehending fully that our progress has been due, not to chance or temporary causes, but to the conformity of our institutions with the truest and most Christian philosophy, and with the eternal laws of human nature; profoundly impressed with the conviction that all our future greatness and prosperity depend on our adherence to the Democratic principles which have guided our national development—let us here and now adopt the language of Mr. LINCOLN in his immortal dedication speech at Gettysburg, and enlarge its reference to the heroes who there fell, so as to include all those who, in civil life, or on the field of battle, have lived and died for the Republic. Let us say now, as he said then: "It is for us, the living, rather to dedicate ourselves to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far nobly advanced; to consecrate ourselves to the great task remaining, and to gather from the graves of these honored dead increased devotion to that cause for which they gave their lives. Here let us resolve that they shall not have died in vain; that this nation shall, under God, have a new birth of freedom; and that government *of* the people, *by* the people, and for the people shall not perish forever from the earth."

A Mysterious Case of Death.

On Tuesday morning last, MICHAEL LARKIN, a laborer, fifty-five years of age, who resided at One Hundred and Thirty-first-street and Eleventh-avenue, was found lying insensible on the road leading to the High Bridge Hotel, suffering from a fracture of the skull. He was taken to his home, where he lingered in an unconscious state until Thursday night last, when he died. Dr. WOOSTER BEACH, Deputy Coroner, made a post-mortem examination of his remains, and found that death had resulted from a laceration of the brain. It is not known whether LARKIN had been beaten by some unknown ruffians, or had received the injuries by a fall, and Coroner KEENAN is engaged in making an investigation.

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The revival meetings are still continued in the Thirtieth-street M. E. Church.

One hundred and twenty-five poll-clerks were paid their salaries yesterday by the County Auditor.

An unknown man fell overboard at Pier No. 36 East Rvier yesterday, and was drowned before aid could reach him.

Two hundred and twenty-nine patients were treated at the Manhattan Eye and Ear Hospital during last month.

Mrs. UTIE BROOKER will lecture at the Cooper Institute, on Thursday evening next, in opposition to the free-love doctrines.

PATRICK HORRIGAN, a Crispin, was held in $1,000 bail yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, for assaulting a non-society man named BOYD.

A meeting of the Protestant Episcopal Church Conference of this diocese will be held at Calvary Church to-morrow, at 3 o'clock P. M.

The Ordinance Bureau received eighty-one complaints of violation of City ordinances last week, and the License Bureau granted 130 licenses.

CHAS. WILLIAMS, aged twenty-six, was arrested yesterday in the act of picking the pocket of Mrs. JANE RYAN, of No. 409 East Thirty-ninth street.

A committee of Internationals met last evening and received reports from delegates on the proposed mass-meeting at Tompkins'-square on Thursday next.

A number of depositors called at the Market Savings Bank, yesterday, to prove their claims. A meeting of the depositors will be held on the 6th inst.

The case of JAMES IRVING, charged with assaulting a United States Deputy Marshal, will come on again for trial in the United States District Court on Wednesday next.

OWEN HAMILTON, an insane man, residing at No. 242 West Sixteenth-street, yesterday leaped out of the second story window of his residence, and was seriously injured.

WARREN G. ABBOT was arrested yesterday, charged with making false entries of sales of spirits effected by him. He gave bail before Commissioner SHIELDS in $1,000.

Controller GREEN made arrangements yesterday by which the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will take Croton and Dock bonds to meet the expenses of these Departments.

The first sociable of Rev. GEORGE H. HEPWORTH'S Sunday-school was held yesterday afternoon at Steinway Hall. There was a very large attendance of scholars and teachers.

JOHN EPHRAIM and LEWIS JACOBS were committed by Justice HOGAN yesterday, on a charge of stealing $200 worth of shoes from the premises of JOHN MCDONALD, No. 392 Fourth-avenue.

The quarterly payment of pensions at the United States Pension Bureau, in the basement of the Custom-house, commences on Monday. During the past quarter the payments amounted to $7,200.

A memorial has been sent to all the "Unions" recommending WILLIAM J. JESSUP, President of the New-York State Labor Assembly, for the labor member of the National Labor Commission.

At the Court of Special Sessions, yesterday, DANIEL DOUGHERTY, one of the Nineteenth Ward gang who assaulted the Police on Sunday last, was found guilty and sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

Last evening MICHAEL MOORE, of Twenty-sixth-street and Fourth-avenue, struck JAMES PURVOY on the head with a pitcher, wounding him severely. PURVOY was sent to Belleveu Hospital and MOORE escaped.

CHAS. SPENCER was presented last evening with a set of silver consisting of a salver, pitcher and goblet as a birthday present from his friends. The presentation was made by Mr. BLACKIE, the President of the St. Domingo Club.

Suit has been commenced in the United States Circuit Court against HARRY HILL, for having in his possession a number of empty casks and packages, on which the revenue stamps and brands had not been canceled.

Two of the Presidents of the gas companies met Commissioner VAN NORT yesterday to consider the best means of supplying the City with gas at a cheap rate. After a brief discussion it was decided to meet again in a few days.

An inquest was held yesterday in the case of WM. J. JONES, aged twenty-five, whose death resulted from injuries received by being run over by Car No. 99 of the Third-avenue line, on the 18th ult. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

Judge MCCUNN, who is assigned to preside in Trial Term, Part II., of the Superior Court for the March term, will be unable to attend, owing to a severe attack of pneumonia. Other arrangements will probably be made at the opening of the Court to-morrow.

The oil-merchants met again yesterday, and adopted unanimously the report of their Committee in favor of forming an Oil Exchange, and making their head-quarters at the Produce Exchange. Upon a vote, it was found that nearly all present would join the new association.

Last evening a fire occurred in the basement of No. 375 Bowery, occupied by HERMAN BRANDT, dealer in coke. Loss, $500; no insurance. The first floor is occupied by J. HILDRICK, cigar-dealer. Loss, $1,000; insured in the Germania Company. The building, which is owned by Mrs. BARCLAY, is damaged to the extent of $300.

The following Committee of members of the Produce Exchange has been appointed to oppose the bill amending the charter of the Produce Exchange Company: Francis D. Moulton, A. E. Orr, A. E. Masters, Henry W. Smith, Leonard Hazeltine, Jr., Franklin Edson, Wm. H. Payne, Dr. J. T. Taylor, M. M. Caleb, James W. Whitney, Wm. Blanchard, Chas. R. Hickox, E. W. Coleman, J. M. Whittemore and Arthur D. Fiske.

BROOKLYN.

There were 404 persons arrested in Brooklyn during the past week.

Rev. EDWARD G. FITZPATRICK, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, Kent avenue, died yesterday.

A fire occurred yesterday in the house of Mr. FOSTER, No. 52 South Seventh-street, Williamsburg. Loss $500.

The Health Board will meet to-morrow for the purpose of deciding as to the mooted question whether the Pratt Astral Oil-works, foot of North Thirteenth-street, is a nuisance or not.

The body of the man found in the water at the foot of North Seventh-street, on Friday, has been identified as that of PATRICK RYAN, a laborer, who resided at No. 491 First-street, Williamsburg.

Yesterday a Subcommittee of the Committee of Fifty charged ISAAC BADEAU, the Tax Collector, before Judge MOORE, with having violated the provisions of the charter respecting the paying over of the public moneys, and they asked that the matter be laid before the Grand Jury. The Judge said that he should deem it his duty to lay the case before the Grand Jury in April next.

LOND ISLAND.

The Hempstead charter election occurs on Tuesday.

CHARLES CEGALL, a Rockaway cigar dealer, dropped dead at his bench yesterday.

Rev. CHARLES HALLOCK, of Shelter Island, has accepted a call to Tom's River, N. J.

Burglars attempted to rob the house of Mrs. POLHEMUS, at Long Shore Road, Astoria, yesterday morning.

The Good Templars of Westhampton have sent a petition to the Legislature asking for a local Prohibitory Liquor law.

JOSEPH SMITH was yesterday committed to the Queens County Jail, on a charge of burglary, by Justice SNEDEKER, of Jamaica.

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

A Union Reform Association has been organized in the First Ward of the town of Morrisania.

The March term of the Circuit Court and Court of Oyer and Terminer will commence at White Plains to-morrow before Hon. Justice A. B. TAPPEN, Hon. S. D. GIFFORD and the two Justices of Sessions, M. B. SILKMAN and W. H. HOWE.

The Knickerbocker Club of West Farms, have contributed $100 to PATRICK FLANIGAN, the unfortunate resident of Belmont who lost two children and his house by fire one week ago. The citizens of Fremont have also raised $200 for the same charitable object.

The Committee appointed by the public meeting held at Tremont to secure increased facilities of transit on the Harlem Railroad, had another interview with Mr. I. C. BUCKOUT, Superintendent, (in the absence of Mr. VANDERBILT,) and received fresh assurances that additional accommodations will be afforded in April.

NEW JERSEY.

Admiral BOGGS is lying ill at his residence in New-Brunswick, suffering from an attack of apoplexy.

The Newark Common Council has authorized the Essex County Board of Freeholders to erect a temporary building for the use of the insane upon the city property.

PETER METZLER, a German soldier, captured the first French gun during the late war, for which act an old German woman, in Jersey City, sent him the munificent sum of $1.

JOHN REYNOLDS, against whom the Coroner's Jury found a verdict for killing MICHAEL REDDEN, was yesterday committed to the County Jail without bail, by Coroner MUNN, of Newark.

After the Chicago fire, a Mrs. SHERWOOD, of Washington-avenue, Jersey City, took into her family a German girl, who represented herself as one of the sufferers by the fire. Yesterday it was discovered that she had decamped, taking with her a number of dresses, and other articles of considerable value, belonging to the family.

[Advertisement.]

"Those suffering from consumption receive lasting benefit by using Cod Liver Oil." HAZARD & CASWELL'S is perfectly *pure* and *sweet*.

[Advertisement.]

AN EMPHATIC SUCCESS.—The Spring style of gentlemen's Hats just introduced by KNOX, No. 212 Broadway, No. 533 Broadway, and in the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

Passengers Sailed.

In steam-ship City of Merida, for Havana and Vera Cruz.—Mr. and Mrs. Buckbee, Joseph Wood, Miss Louise Friccro, Miss Emilia d'Echenback, C. F. Pierce, Mr. Washbrough, H. R. Bishop, H. Gibbs, A. B. Wicks, D. Echezerreoa, Mrs. Dolores de Rodriguez, Alfred Wigglesworth, Joseph Gillett, Mr. and Mrs. Edwards, Miss Edwards, Mr. Sazerac and wife, Anto Macias, wife and servant, John Playle, Louis Bastian, A. L. Mason, Amaza Keith, Mr. Harrison, A. J. Schaerger, Ed. Harvey, Mr. Bradford, Henry B. Lockwood, Dr. Wheley, J. Coffin, F. Terry, J. B. Truce, Harvy Alexandre, J. de Soto, Arthur Lawrence, E. Mallory, James Knapp, Pio Rosado, Maurice Le Jeune, Fulchen Agostino, Mr. Livingston, Antonio Mojas, José Mendez, Capt. Ferman and wife, C. Strade, Mr. Richards, Rev. J. J. Conroy, N. Z. Quinn.

In steam-ship San Salvador, for Savannah.—Mr. Hoadly and wife, Mrs. Haywood and two daughters, J. Magaughran and wife, G. L. Hoyt, B. F. Dunklee, G. L. Boardman, L. Freidenburg, John H. Telfer and wife, Miss Butler, Ward Wheeler, Charles W. Howland, Mary C. Renwick, Helen S. Renwick, Miss Andrews and maid, W. R. Renwick, Dr. O. Goodrich, Loring Andrews, wife and servant, P. C. Wilkin, M. Mentor, Luis Montor, Clarence Andrews, R. E. McReynolds and wife.

In steam-ship Montgomery, for Savannah, Ga.—Mrs. M. M. Redfield, Mrs. M. H. Jackson, Guido Oehew, Mrs. S. Douglass, M. Sanford, Mrs. M. Sanford, M. Donovan, S. Freeman, L. R. Freeman, Henry F. Wheeler and lady, M. B. McCarty and lady, Charles Gimbernat, Frank C. Jones and lady.

Passengers Arrived.

MARCH 2—*In steam-ship France, from Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. Tooker, Mr. and Mrs. Sanders, Mr. and Mrs. Fuller and 2 children, Mrs. Divexley and 2 children, Master H. Arkless, Mrs. Edith Arkless, Mr. Roberts, Mr. Harrison, Mr. Edward, Mr. Pickering, Mr. Pickering, Jr., G. Ward, J. Lucas, John Ord, W. S. Thompson, J. Thompson, E. Polloxferi Wissorte, G. Alexander, E. Godinery, Mr. Qualterough.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.......6:31 | Sun sets....5:54 | Moon rises..1:52

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook...1:58 | Gov. Island.2:47 | Hell Gate...4:09

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, March 2.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Merida, Deaken, Havana and Vera Cruz, F. Alexandre & Sons; Geo. Cromwell, Clapp, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; Mercedita, Marshman, Fernandina, Fla., James Hand; Montgomery, Faircloth, Savannah, Robert Lowden; Metropolis, Castner, Wilmington, N. C., Washington & Co.; E. C. Knight, Johnson, Alexandria, George B. Merrick; Wyanoke, Brown, Norfolk, &c., Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Octorara, Reynolds, Baltimore; Neptune, Baker, Boston, H. F. Dimock; Acushnet, Rector, New-Bedford, Ferguson & Wood; Wilmington, Cole, Key West and Galveston, C. H. Mallory & Co.; United States, Crowell, New-Orleans, H. B. Cromwell & Co.; San Salvador, Nickerson, Savannah, W. R. Garrison; Georgia, Crowell, Charleston, Henry R. Morgan & Co.; Regulator, Freeman, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.; Geo. B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, &c., Washington & Co.; Benefactor, Jones, Philadelphia, Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Barks Aberdeen, (Br.,) Treat, Cardenas, Walsh, Field & Way; New-York, Cumblo, Cardenas, Borland, Dearborn & Co.; Lavenga Secondo, (Ital.,) Carocci, Antwerp, A. P. Agresta.

Brig Mary M. Williams, (Br.,) Fickett, Arroyo, P. R., James Henry; Paquetta de Nuova York, (Port.,) De Cunha, Oporto, Hagemeyer & Brun; Annie O., (Br.,) Jackson, Cape Town, C. G. H., Tetens & Bockmann; Salinas, (Br.,) Loud, Para, L. E. Amsinck & Co.

Schrs. Chas. E. Moodie, Abbott, Maranham and a market, B. J. Wenberg; Chas. C. Warren, Smith, St. Kitts, B. J. Wenberg; Clara E. McConville, Eaton, Grenada, B. J. Wenberg; Malanta, (Br.,) Hunter, Halifax, Crandall, Berteaux & Co.; Carrie S. Dagle, Whitman, Gloucester, R. J. Godwin & Sons; O. C. Acken, Mean, Stamford, Stamford Manufacturing Co.; Geo. Washington, Peck, Stamford; Rebecca Ann, Flonan, Aux Cayes, &c., Miller & Houghton; G. Day, (Br.,) McBride, Lockport, N. S., D. R. De Wolf & Co.; Iona, Kendall, Charleston, H. W. Loud & Co.; Ann Shepard, Newton, Charleston, Bentley, Miller & Co.; Mary Louisa, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., Zophar Mills; Horatio Nichols, Dupuy, Alexandria, Van Brunt & Bro.; Breeze, Cranmer, Washington, D. C., Van Brunt & Bro.; Charlie & Willie, Cousins, Lynn; Elisha Crowell, Penticost, Gloucester, R. J. Godwin & Son; Alabama, Churchill, Chester; J. P. Fisher, Wing, Chatham; S. P. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford.

Arrived.

Steam-ship France, (Br.,) Thomson, Liverpool Feb. 14, and Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and 278 passengers to F. W. J. Hurst. Experienced moderate weather to the Banks, and since strong westerly gales.

Steam-ship James Adger, Lockwood, Charleston Feb. 29, with mdse. and passengers to Henry R. Morgan & Co.

Steam-ship George B. Upton, Roberts, Richmond, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Washington & Co.

Steam-ship Panther, Mills, Philadelphia, for Boston.

Ship George H. Warren, (of Liverpool,) Woodbury, Calcutta Oct. 23, and Sands Head Oct. 26, with mdse. to C. P. Sumner. Passed Cape of Good Hope Dec. 27, St. Helena Jan. 11, and crossed the equator 27th in lon. 33; has had fine weather to Bermuda, and been 11 ds. from thence, with northerly winds.

Ship Mikado, (of London,) Ilberry, Yokohama 104 ds., with teas to Heinneman, Payson & Morgan. Passed Anjier Dec. 9, Cape of Good Hope Jan. 9, and crossed the equator Feb. 4 in lon. 38 16; has had fine weather, with fresh N. E. trades up to lat. 24 N., and from thence strong N. E. and N. W. gales.

Ship Zouave, Swain, of and from Boston 4 ds., in ballast to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Is anchored in Lower Bay.

Schr. Ada, Belyea, of and 20 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.—vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. R. A. Ford, Carpenter, of and 20 ds. from St. John, N. B., via Edgartown, with lath to Peter I. Nevins & Son.

Schr. Herald, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Fannie and Edith, ——, Rockland, with lime to J. A. Haviland.

Schr. Light Boat, Woodman, Rockland, with lime to Candy & Pressy.

Schr. Ada Ames, Adames, Rockland, with lime to order.

Schr. J. W. Kimball, Jr., Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. E. L. Gregory, Thorndike, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Albert Jameson, Candage, with lime to Candee & Pressy.

Schr. Niantic, Potter, Gloucester, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Horace L., Francis, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. M. E. Rockwell, Rockwell, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Nellie M. Snow, ——, Gloucester, with fish to master.

Schr. L. B. Cowperthwaite, Gardner, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Alida, Knowles, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Eliza Pharo, Sherman, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Surprise, Seaman, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. James Rumsey, ——, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Island City, Allen, Gloucester, with fish to J. A. Stetson.

Schr. Sarah R. Thomas, Arnold, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. E. S. Gildersleeve, Carroll, Rockland, with stone.

Schr. J. T. Weaver, Weaver, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Brig John Balch, Chase, New-Bedford.
Brig S. P. Brown, Thompson, New-Haven.
Brig H. Means, Matthews, Providence.
Schr. Samuel Carlton, Burke, Providence.
Schr. Henry L. Croskey, Rackett, Orient.
Schr. Jacob Lorillard, Clark, Bridgeport.
Schr. E. B. Wharton, Wharton, New-Bedford.
Schr. Carrie L. Hix, Hix, Dix Island.
Schr. Annie J. Russell, Miller, Providence.
Schr. Ann Elizabeth, ——, New-Bedford.
Schr. Sardinian, Lincoln, Providence.
Schr. Emma, Robinson, Stonington.
Schr. Geo. B. Markle, Bishop, Providence.
Schr. Huntress, Sprague, Providence.
Schr. D. L. Sturgis, ——, New-Bedford.
Schr. Angeline Van Cleaf, Cozzins, Providence.
Schr. Uncle Joe, Stokes, Providence.
Schr. George Hotchkiss, Doyle, Providence.
Schr. Julia A. Crawford, Young, New-Haven.
Schr. Gustie Wilson, ——, Rockport, Me.
Schr. Hampton, Fletcher, Providence.
Schr. Elias Runyon, Campbell, New-Haven.
Schr. Julia Tate, Tate, Bridgeport.

WIND—Sundown, moderate, N. snowing.

Sailed.

Steam-ships Main, for Bremen; Helvetia, for London; Trinacria, for Glasgow; Baltic, The Queen, City of Montreal, for Liverpool; City of Merida, for Vera Cruz; Wilmington, for Galveston; United States and Geo. Cromwell, for New-Orleans; Mercedita, for Fernandina; San Salvador and Montgomery, for Savannah; Georgia, for Charleston; Regulator, for Wilmington; Metropolis, for do.; Wyanoke and Geo. B. Upton, for Richmond; E. C. Knight, for Washington.

By Telegraph.

CHARLESTON, S. C., March 2.—Sld. steamer Champion, for New-York. A severe north-east storm here last night. No damage done in the harbor, but supposed to have been heavy on the coast.

SAVANNAH, Ga., March 2.—Cld. steam-ships Huntsville, for New-York; Magnolia, for New-York; schr. E. J. Stap, St. Marys in ballast. We had a severe rain and wind storm last night. Two ships, two barks and five schooners were driven from their moorings. The damage done was very slight, except to the hoisting-machine on the Baltimore steamer wharf which was totally destroyed.

Spoken, &c.

Nov. 29, by ship Geo. H. Warren, in lat. 41 17 S., lon. 68 52 E., ship William Kronprinz, (N. G.,) from Batavia, for Rotterdam, 15 ds. out; Nov. 30, lat. 21 38 S., lon. 67 17 E., bark Cameo, (Br.,) from Maulmein, for Greenock 41 ds. out; Dec. 6, lat. 23 52 S., lon. 56 43, bark Moss Rose, (Br.,) from Rangoon, for Queenstown, 36 ds. out; Dec. 9, lat. 25 44 S., lon. 56 06, ship Cutwater, from Penang, for London, 53 ds. out; Feb. 17, lat. 28 27 N., lon. 68 48, passed schr. Oriole, (of Boston,) bound S.

Dec. 9, by ship Mikado, off Angier, spoke bark Alumina, (Br.,) from Manila, for Boston, 16 ds. out.

European Marine News.

LIVERPOOL, March 2.—Arr. ship Squando, from Galveston Jan. 23.

HAVRE, March 2.—The Baltic Lloyd's steam-ship Humbolt, Capt. Barondon, sailed from this port yesterday for New-York.

THE NEW-YORK LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NOS. 346 AND 348 BROADWAY,

Offers to those desiring Insurance advantages which cannot be surpassed by any other Institution of the kind.

Assets, $19,000,000. Annual Revenue, $7,000,000.

If you want Life Insurance, investigate the claims of this Company to your confidence and support, and especially examine the

Tontine Investment Policy Plan

now offered by the New-York Life Insurance Company, which so combines the Tontine principle in the distribution of surplus with Ordinary Life Endowment Assurance, as to afford to those who survive certain selected periods the maximum benefit to which their superior vitality and persistence in payment of premium entitle them. The estimated results upon this class of policies appended hereto have been examined, and are indorsed by the distinguished Actuaries, SHEPPARD HOMANS, Esq., and E. W. BRYANT, Esq., from whose letters the following extracts are made:

The benefits you propose to extend to those selecting this class of policy are MORE VARIED IN THEIR CHARACTER AND ADVANTAGES THAN ARE AFFORDED BY ANY PLAN OF INSURANCE NOW IN USE BY ANY COMPANY WITHIN MY KNOWLEDGE, and are such as cannot fail to render the Tontine Investment Policy a popular, safe and highly remunerative form of Insurance. Very truly yours,

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Consulting Actuary.

I have no hesitation in saying that I think it more probable that the actual results will exceed than fall short of your estimates.

The VARIOUS ADVANTAGES of this form of Policy are well presented in the circular explaining it, and I notice among them several methods of applying the surplus which do not appear to have ever been offered by any other Company. Yours truly,

EDWIN W. BRYANT, Consulting Actuary.

ESTIMATED RESULTS ABOVE REFERRED TO:

Ordinary Life Policy, age 40, $10,000. Annual Premium, $313.

FIRST BENEFIT.

Tontine Period, 10 years, annuity for life combined with dividend	$227 90
Tontine Period, 15 years, annuity for life combined with dividend	546 30
Tontine Period, 20 years, annuity for life combined with dividend	1,160 10

Thus at end of 15 years' period the annuity will pay the premium and leave a surplus for increasing income.

SECOND BENEFIT.

To withdraw the accumulated profits in cash.

Tontine Period, 10 years, 56 per cent. of premiums paid Returned.
Tontine Period, 15 years, 101 per cent. of premiums paid Returned.
Tontine Period, 20 years, 150 per cent. of premiums paid Returned.

THIRD BENEFIT.

Sale of Policy to the Company.

Tontine Period, 10 years, 107 per cent. of premiums Returned.
Tontine Period, 15 years, 154 per cent. of premiums Returned.
Tontine Period, 20 years, 207 per cent. of premiums Returned.

FOURTH BENEFIT.

Paid-up Policy.

Tontine Period, 10 years	$7,500
Tontine Period, 15 years	15,000
Tontine Period, 20 years	23,500

FIFTH BENEFIT.

Sale of Policy and Purchase of Annuity for Life.

Tontine Period, 10 years	$286 20
Tontine Period, 15 years	699 50
Tontine Period, 20 years	1,450 00

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Divisible Surplus,	448,751.63

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